11/7/80

S 5040-1
Reno Area

NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

ROBERT LIST
Governor

ECONOMY IN BRIEF

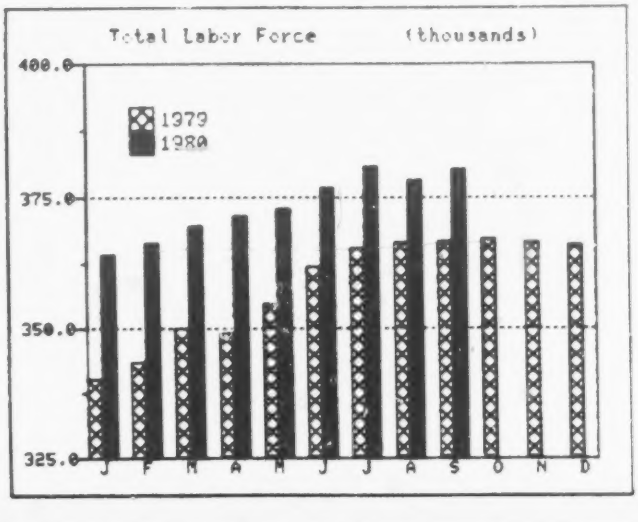
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

SEPTEMBER 1980

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment for Nevada during September 1980 increased slightly to 7.0 percent from its August level of 6.9 percent. In contrast, the unemployment rate for the Nation declined slightly from 7.6 percent in August to a September estimate of 7.5 percent. On a geographical basis, the Las Vegas area experienced a slight rate decline from 8.1 percent in August to 8.0 percent in September. The Balance of State composite area held at 6.0 percent for the third consecutive month. Meanwhile, the jobless rate for the Reno area indicated an increase of one-half of one percentage point to a level of 5.5 percent.

During September 1980, 5,100 new jobs were added to the state's economy as the establishment-based industrial employment level reached 407,900 jobs. All but two industrial sectors performed better than expected for the month, however, these two industries - transportation/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate performed close to anticipations. The government sector led all industries with an over-the-month growth in employment of 3,000, a result of the re-opening of the educational institutions. The opening of several large retail stores and markets in Clark County resulted in a job gain of 1,100 in the trade industry. The hotel/gaming/recreation portion of the services industry also reported an increase of jobs as the expansions of major casinos are being completed. Further, the end of several labor management disputes resulted in employment gains in the construction and manufacturing industries.

Total establishment-based industrial employment experienced job gains of 13,600 during the past year, resulting in a growth rate of 3.4 percent. All industries of the State reported employment gains except for contract construction and manufacturing which absorbed job losses of 4,900 and 100 respectively. The services and trade industries accounted for over 95 percent of these newly created jobs.



NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	SEP 80	SEP 79	Change	% Change	AUG 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	380.0	366.6	13.4	3.7%	378.0
Unemployment	24.4	17.6	6.8	38.6%	23.7
Unemployment Rate	6.4%	4.8%	--	--	6.3%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	5.3%	--	--	6.9%
Total Employment 1/	355.4	348.9	6.5	1.9%	353.4
Nonagricultural Employment	349.6	343.1	6.5	1.9%	346.3
Agricultural Employment	5.8	5.8	0	0	7.1
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	.1	--	--	.9

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	SEP 80	SEP 79	Change	% Change	AUG 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	407.9	394.3	13.6	3.4%	402.8
MINING	6.4	4.9	1.5	30.6	6.2
Metal Mining	3.6	2.5	1.1	44.0	3.5
CONSTRUCTION	24.2	29.1	- 4.9	-16.8	23.7
MANUFACTURING	19.8	19.9	- .1	- .1	19.3
Durable Goods	13.5	13.6	- .1	- .7	13.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.2	2.3	- .1	- 4.3	2.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.6	0	0	1.4
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	0	0	6.2
Food Products	1.6	1.6	0	0	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.0	3.0	0	0	3.0
Chemicals	.9	.9	0	0	.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.0	23.5	1.5	6.4	25.1
Transportation	13.7	12.9	.8	6.2	13.8
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.9	3.5	.4	11.4	3.9
Air	3.5	3.3	.2	6.1	3.5
Public Utilities	11.3	10.6	.7	6.6	11.3
TRADE	83.4	79.7	3.7	4.6	82.3
Wholesale	13.5	13.1	.4	3.1	13.4
Retail	69.9	66.6	3.3	5.0	68.9
General Merchandise & Apparel	14.8	14.1	.7	5.0	14.2
Food Stores	9.7	9.0	.7	7.8	9.6
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.7	8.8	- .1	- 1.1	8.7
Eating & Drinking Places	22.4	21.1	1.3	6.2	22.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	17.6	17.1	.5	2.9	17.7
Finance	7.7	7.5	.2	2.7	7.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	174.2	164.8	9.4	5.7	174.2
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	120.8	114.4	6.4	5.6	120.5
Personal	5.2	5.0	.2	4.0	5.3
Business	14.9	13.9	1.0	7.2	14.9
Medical & Health	12.5	11.5	1.0	8.7	12.5
GOVERNMENT	57.3	55.3	2.0	3.6	54.3
Federal	10.4	10.2	.2	2.0	10.6
State & Local	46.9	45.1	1.8	4.0	43.7
Education-State & Local	19.4	19.0	.4	2.1	15.3

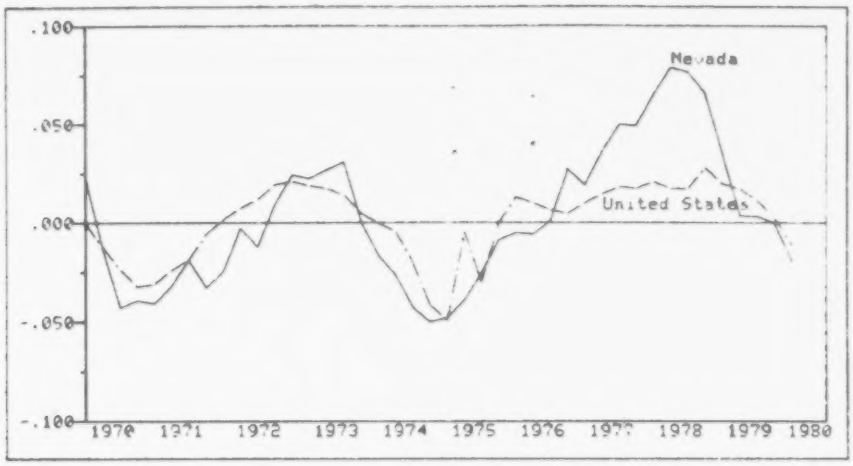
2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

Cyclical Employment Trends
Nevada - United States

by

Zina Turney, Labor Economist

Extensive controversy has occurred during the past as to the relationship of the Nation's economic turning points to that of Nevada. Although wage and salary employment is only one of many economic indicators, the following graph demonstrates the timing and severity of national downturn and recovery periods as compared to Nevada's economic performance.



Average industrial-based employment was computed for each quarter from the first quarter of 1969 through the second quarter of 1980 for both the Nation and Nevada. Each quarter was then compared to the same quarter during the preceding year to determine the percentage change. This procedure eliminates the need for seasonal adjustment of the series being analyzed. A compounded growth rate was computed for both economies during the 42 quarters. Whereas the national rate was 2.45 percent per year for this period, Nevada grew at the much faster rate of 6.84 percent. To track the cyclical pattern for the two areas, the year-over-year quarterly changes were compared to the annual average growth rate. When the lines on the graph fall below zero, it indicates growth in jobs fell below the compounded growth rates. As expected, Nevada shows a wider variation from the average growth than the Nation. However, when using this relative comparison of the two economies, it is interesting to note that the cyclical trends are very similar.

During the 1974-75 recessionary period, both economies showed that the growth in jobs fell below the average growth during the second quarter of 1974. Nevada reached the trough in employment growth during the first quarter of 1975 whereas the Nation lagged by one quarter. However, the Nation recovered to the average growth rate by the first quarter of 1976 which was two quarters before the Nevada recovery period. Nevada rebounded with an exceptional growth rate of 14 percent during 1978 as compared to a 4 to 5 percent growth rate nationally. The recessionary cycle during 1980 became evident in Nevada during the first quarter, while the Nation fell below average in the second quarter.

Although the industrial composition and corresponding growth rates between Nevada and the Nation differ drastically, the two economies show similar cyclical movements in employment.

ALL URBAN U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)			U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Seasonally Adjusted		
AUG 80	AUG 79	JUL 80	SEP 80	SEP 79	AUG 80
249.4	221.1	247.8	7.5%	5.8%	7.6%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	AUG 80	AUG 79	JUL 80	AUG 80	AUG 79	JUL 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.7	12.3	3.6	7.0	9.2	6.5
New Hires	5.5	6.2	3.4	6.3	8.8	5.2
Recalls	0.2	5.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	10.5	8.0	4.0	9.4	10.9	8.6
Quits	8.7	6.7	3.3	5.4	7.6	6.4
Discharges	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Lay-offs	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.9
Military & Miscellaneous	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1980	SEP 1979	AUG 1980	SEP 1980	SEP 1979	AUG 1980	SEP 1980	SEP 1979	AUG 1980
MINING	368.83	355.28	346.75	38.5	43.7	36.5	9.58	8.13	9.50
CONSTRUCTION	503.39	498.85	491.32	35.4	37.2	34.6	14.22	13.41	14.20
MANUFACTURING	305.75	271.35	313.29	38.9	39.1	38.3	7.86	6.94	8.18
Durable Goods	333.68	282.98	334.62	40.3	39.8	39.0	8.28	7.11	8.58
Stone, Clay & Glass	360.53	334.13	356.00	40.6	40.5	39.6	8.88	8.25	8.99
Primary Metals	477.24	407.00	496.08	41.9	40.7	36.0	11.39	10.00	13.78
Nondurable Goods	255.16	250.61	271.21	36.4	37.8	37.0	7.01	6.63	7.33
Printing & Publishing	222.76	227.77	236.98	33.7	35.7	34.0	6.61	6.38	6.97
PUBLIC UTILITIES	329.64	315.61	346.88	41.0	39.8	42.2	8.04	7.93	8.22
TRADE	228.15	211.88	234.96	33.8	33.9	34.3	6.75	6.25	6.85

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ECONOMY IN BRIEF

OCTOBER 1980

ROBERT LIST
Governor

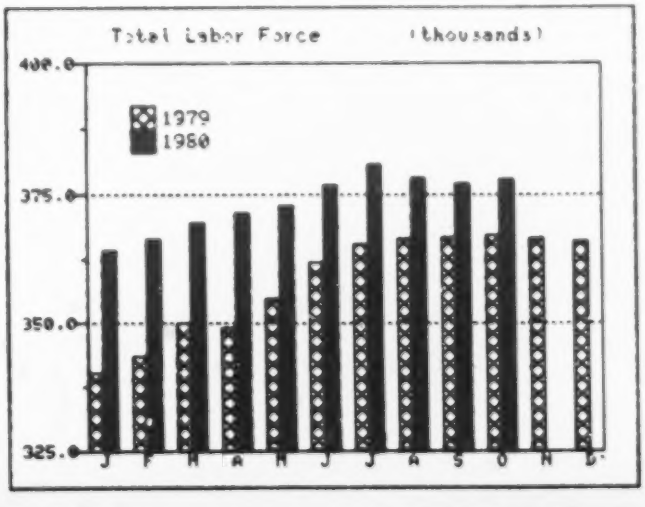
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

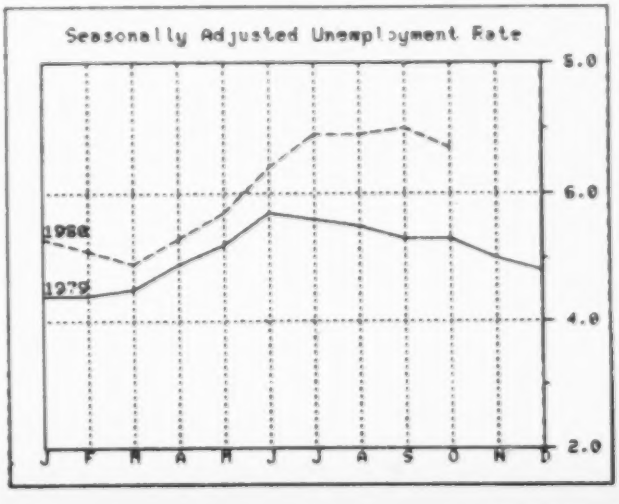
October's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Nevada decreased three-tenths of one percentage point to 6.7 percent of the labor force. This was in contrast to the slight increase in unemployment experienced on the national level, which edged upwards to 7.6 percent from the prior month's level of 7.5 percent.

On a regional basis, the two metropolitan areas (Las Vegas and Reno) experienced declines in their jobless rate while the Balance of State composite rate showed an increase. The Las Vegas area estimate dropped from 8.1 percent in September to the current level of 7.6 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.1 percent of the labor force in Reno, from the prior month's rate of 5.5 percent. Meanwhile, the Balance of State composite area unemployment rate increased by three-tenths of one percentage point to 6.3 percent from 6.0 percent.

Actual over the month job growth in the State's industrial-based employment was lackluster as only 100 jobs were added to the economy and totaled 403,800. Job performance in the service and trade sectors was better than expected for this time period. The re-opening of the casino portion of the Aladdin Hotel helped to increase the employment level of the hotel/gaming/recreation sector of the service industry. Employment estimates for the remaining major industries except for manufacturing were at levels that were slightly less than or near expectations for this time of the year. The decline in jobs in the manufacturing industry was a result of a labor-management work dispute at Titanium Metals in southern Nevada.

An estimated 9,400 jobs were added to the State's economy during the past year, resulting in a growth rate of 2.4 percent, considerably less than the 4.2 percent experienced one year ago. All major industries reported gains in employment except for the manufacturing and construction sectors which decreased by 1,100 and 3,900 respectively. The construction sector continues to be affected by the high cost of investment capital. The banking industry's prime interest rate has continued its upward spiral, which will fuel further increases in mortgage lending rates.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	OCT 80	OCT 79	Change	% Change	SEP 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	377.7	367.0	10.7	2.9%	376.9
Unemployment	24.1	18.1	6.0	33.1%	24.3
Unemployment Rate	6.4%	4.9%	--	--	6.4%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.7%	5.3%	--	--	7.0%
Total Employment 1/	352.5	348.7	3.8	1.1%	352.4
Nonagricultural Employment	347.4	343.6	3.8	1.1%	346.6
Agricultural Employment	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0%	5.8
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	1.1	.2	--	--	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	OCT 80	OCT 79	Change	% Change	SEP 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	403.8	394.4	9.4	2.4%	403.7
MINING	6.4	4.9	1.5	30.6	6.4
Metal Mining	3.7	2.5	1.2	48.0	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	24.0	27.9	- 3.9	- 14.0	24.3
MANUFACTURING	19.1	20.2	- 1.1	- 5.4	19.7
Durable Goods	12.8	13.8	- 1.0	- 7.2	13.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.2	2.3	- .1	- 4.3	2.2
Primary Metal Industries	.8	1.6	- .8	- 50.0	1.6
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.4	- .1	- 1.6	6.2
Food Products	1.6	1.7	- .1	- 5.9	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.1	3.0	.1	3.3	3.1
Chemicals	.9	.9	0	0.0	.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.8	23.7	1.1	4.6	24.9
Transportation	13.5	13.1	.4	3.1	13.
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1
Trucking & Warehousing	3.9	3.6	.3	8.3	
Air	3.3	3.3	.0	0.0	
Public Utilities	11.3	10.6	.7	6.6	
TRADE	82.5	80.0	2.5	3.1	.6
Wholesale	13.6	13.3	.3	2.3	13.5
Retail	68.9	66.7	2.2	3.3	69.1
General Merchandise & Apparel	14.4	14.4	0	0.0	14.4
Food Stores	9.7	9.2	.5	5.4	9.5
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.5	8.6	- .1	- 1.2	8.6
Eating & Drinking Places	22.0	20.8	1.2	5.8	22.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	17.7	17.2	.5	2.9	17.7
Finance	7.8	7.6	.2	2.6	7.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	171.1	164.4	6.7	4.1	170.5
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	117.5	114.1	3.4	3.0	117.3
Personal	5.3	5.0	.3	6.0	5.3
Business	15.1	13.9	1.2	8.6	15.0
Medical & Health	12.7	11.5	1.2	10.4	12.6
GOVERNMENT	58.2	56.1	2.1	3.7	57.6
Federal	10.3	10.2	.1	9.8	10.3
State & Local	47.9	45.9	2.0	4.4	47.3
Education-State & Local	20.4	20.1	.3	1.5	19.7

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1980 Nevada Wage Survey

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The 1980 Nevada Wage Survey is an annual project undertaken by the Employment Security Research Section of the Employment Security Department in conjunction with the State Personnel Division. This year's survey gathered average minimum and average maximum wage information for 92 selected occupations effective July 1, 1980.

Included in this publication are wage information derived from employers in the private sector and federal/state/local governmental agencies and facilities in the public sector, as well as rates for hospital employees. Union wage information, minimum wage legislation, and a wage conversion table are also contained in the publication.

The survey results were compiled into three geographical areas which included the following jurisdictions:

Northern area - Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe counties
Southern area - Clark County
Rural area - State less Northern and Southern areas.

For each occupation, employers were asked to provide the minimum and maximum salary, the number of employees typically in each occupation, the number of hours worked during a normal workweek, and the percent of unionized employees within each group. During processing, each reported wage was adjusted to reflect a 40-hour week and a monthly salary based on 4.33 weeks per month.

Wage data reported for several of the occupations included in this year's publication are shown below.

Private Sector	Northern	Southern	Rural
Accountant	$1,378 - $1,717	$1,082 - $1,657	$1,405 - $1,941
Bank Teller	707 - 1,022	652 - 1,021	612 - 967
Computer Operator	961 - 1,384	891 - 1,345	1,018 - 1,222
Host/Hostess	653 - 965	825 - 1,108	554 - 775
Security Officer	829 - 1,083	831 - 1,265	837 - 1,022
Welder	1,111 - 1,435	1,158 - 1,818	1,400 - 1,688
Public Sector			
Drafter	$1,168 - $1,576	$1,504 - $1,909	$1,075 - $1,485
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	1,301 - 1,770	1,402 - 1,831	1,054 - 1,417
Legal Stenographer	1,071 - 1,415	1,053 - 1,383	858 - 1,110
Property Appraiser	1,542 - 2,096	1,477 - 1,936	1,150 - 1,478
Road Maintainer	992 - 1,322	1,051 - 1,319	925 - 1,230
Warehouse Worker	882 - 1,184	979 - 1,256	861 - 1,169

To receive a copy of this publication, contact the Employment Security Department - Research, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713, telephone (702) 885-4550.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

SEP 80	SEP 79	AUG 80
251.9	223.4	249.4

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

OCT 80	OCT 79	SEP 80
7.6%	5.9%	7.5%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	SEP 80	SEP 79	AUG 80	SEP 80	SEP 79	AUG 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	6.6	11.7	5.8	8.2	8.1	7.1
New Hires	4.9	4.8	5.5	7.5	7.3	6.4
Recalls	0.7	6.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	7.5	9.2	10.5	5.9	6.4	9.4
Quits	4.3	5.7	8.7	4.3	4.9	5.5
Discharges	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4
Lay-offs	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.4
Military & Miscellaneous	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1980	OCT 1979	SEP 1980	OCT 1980	OCT 1979	SEP 1980	OCT 1980	OCT 1979	SEP 1980
MINING	389.86	370.30	376.96	39.3	44.4	38.0	9.92	8.34	9.92
CONSTRUCTION	514.06	475.42	499.33	36.1	35.4	34.7	14.24	13.43	14.39
MANUFACTURING	290.19	280.47	312.76	38.9	38.9	38.9	7.46	7.21	8.04
Durable Goods	301.72	302.04	343.80	39.7	39.9	40.4	7.60	7.57	8.51
Stone, Clay & Glass	391.55	343.21	361.56	40.2	41.5	39.3	9.74	8.27	9.20
Primary Metals	477.24	505.82	477.24	41.9	41.7	41.9	11.39	12.13	11.39
Nondurable Goods	270.00	238.74	257.02	37.5	36.9	36.2	7.20	6.47	7.10
Printing & Publishing	242.73	214.52	230.51	37.4	35.4	33.7	6.49	6.06	6.84
PUBLIC UTILITIES	356.70	326.27	355.52	41.0	41.3	41.1	8.70	7.90	8.65
TRADE	223.76	209.03	225.45	33.1	34.1	33.7	6.76	6.13	6.69

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

NOVEMBER 1980
Publication Date: December 31, 1980

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

The November 1980 labor force statistics do not reflect the effects of the fire at the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel.

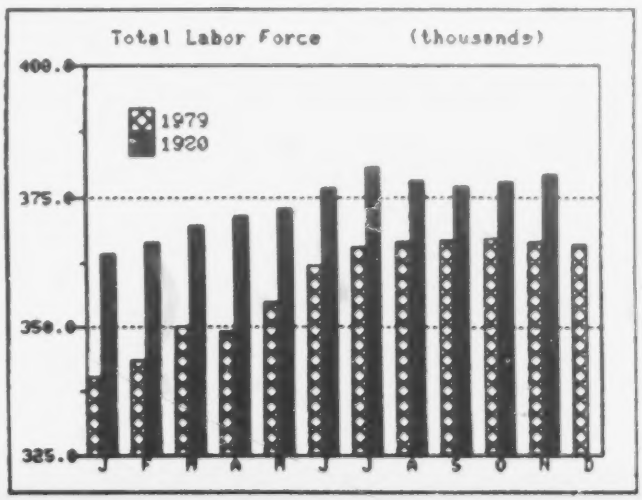
The economy in the State of Nevada experienced some improvement during November as the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate declined two-tenths of one percentage point to a level of 6.5 percent. The Nevada rate is a full percentage point lower than the national level which also experienced an over-the-month drop from 7.6 percent to 7.5 percent.

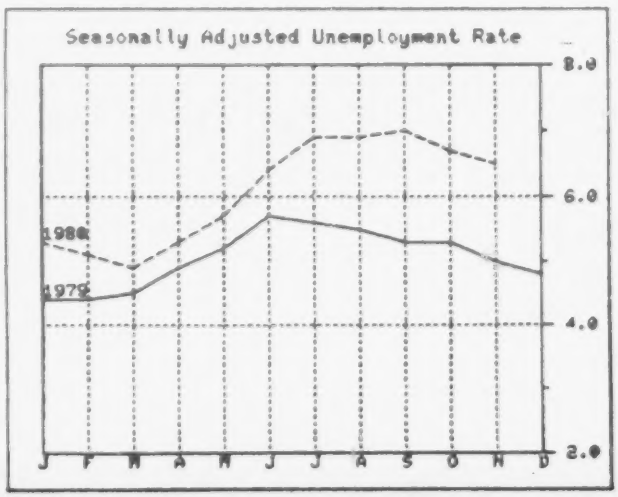
On a geographical basis, all three areas of the State experienced rate declines. The Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas both indicated a one-tenth of one percentage point decrease in their rates of unemployment, standing at 7.5 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. The Balance of State composite area unemployment rate showed a moderate decline from the October rate of 6.2 percent to the current level of 5.8 percent.

The State's economy experienced a slight increase of 600 jobs over the month, increasing its establishment-based industrial employment total to 404,500. The retail trade portion of the trade industry led all industries with employment gains that were larger than expected, due in part to hiring for the upcoming holiday season. The employment increase in the durable goods sector of the manufacturing industry was due to the resolution of a labor-management work dispute in southern Nevada. While the service industry and its hotel/gaming/recreation group lost jobs during the month, this decline was less than anticipated for this time of the year. Job performance in the remaining industrial groups was near or at employment expectations for this time period, except for the construction industry which showed a drop of 700 jobs.

During the past year, 9,500 jobs were added to the State's industrial employment level. This translates to an employment gain of 2.4 percent, matching the prior months performance. Most industries shared in the job gains with the bulk of the increase occurring in the service and trade industries. The construction sector dropped 3,500 jobs while employment in the manufacturing sector was down slightly.

Despite the decrease in this month's jobless rate, the unemployment situation in Nevada is expected to worsen in the coming months. As the full effects from the fire at the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel are being felt in southern Nevada, the number of unemployed both at the State and Las Vegas levels are expected to increase sharply.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	NOV 80	NOV 79	Change	% Change	OCT 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	379.1	366.4	12.7	3.5%	377.7
Unemployment	24.5	17.8	6.7	37.6%	24.0
Unemployment Rate	6.5%	4.9%	--	--	6.4%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.5%	5.0%	--	--	6.7%
Total Employment 1/	354.3	348.6	5.7	1.6%	352.6
Nonagricultural Employment	350.2	344.5	5.7	1.7%	347.5
Agricultural Employment	4.1	4.1	0	0.0%	5.1
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.3	0	--	--	1.1

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	NOV 80	NOV 79	Change	% Change	OCT 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	404.5	395.0	9.5	2.4%	403.9
MINING	6.5	4.9	1.6	32.7	6.4
Metal Mining	3.7	2.5	1.2	48.0	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	23.2	26.7	- 3.5	- 13.1	23.9
MANUFACTURING	20.0	20.2	- .2	- 1.0	19.2
Durable Goods	13.7	13.8	- .1	- .7	12.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.1	2.2	- .1	- 4.5	2.2
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	.8
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.4	- .1	- 1.6	6.3
Food Products	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.1	3.0	.1	3.3	3.1
Chemicals	.9	.9	0	0.0	.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.1	23.9	1.2	5.0	24.8
Transportation	13.7	13.2	.5	3.8	13.5
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	4.0	3.7	.3	8.1	3.9
Air	3.4	3.4	0	0.0	3.3
Public Utilities	11.3	10.7	.6	5.6	11.3
TRADE	84.6	81.4	3.2	3.9	82.9
Wholesale	13.7	13.4	.3	2.2	13.6
Retail	70.9	68.0	2.9	4.3	69.3
General Merchandise & Apparel	15.8	15.2	.6	3.9	14.7
Food Stores	10.0	9.7	.3	3.1	9.7
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.4	8.4	0	0.0	8.5
Eating & Drinking Places	21.8	20.8	1.0	4.8	21.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	17.8	17.2	.6	3.5	17.8
Finance	7.9	7.7	.2	2.6	7.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	168.9	164.6	4.3	2.6	170.5
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	115.3	113.8	1.5	1.3	116.9
Personal	5.3	5.1	.2	3.9	5.3
Business	15.0	14.1	.9	6.4	15.1
Medical & Health	12.9	11.6	1.3	11.2	12.7
GOVERNMENT	58.4	56.1	2.3	4.1	58.4
Federal	10.1	10.0	.1	1.0	10.2
State & Local	48.3	46.1	2.2	4.8	48.2
Education-State & Local	20.8	20.2	.6	3.0	20.8

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

Average Annual Pay

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor had recently released average annual pay statistics for workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs during 1979. These data are derived from a Federal-State cooperative program in which State Employment Security Agencies prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers who are covered by unemployment insurance legislation.

Coverage under unemployment insurance is basically comparable from state to state. During 1979, an average of 88.2 million employees were covered by unemployment insurance and their gross payroll level attained a total value of $1,161.8 billion. This represented 91 percent of the Nation's civilian employment and over 98 percent of employment on nonagricultural payrolls. The average annual pay was determined by dividing total annual payrolls of employers by average monthly employment.

The average annual pay for workers across the country reached a level of $13,137 during 1979. This was 8.1 percent greater than it was during 1978 when it stood at $12,144. As would be expected, this pay varies from state to state as wages are influenced by both industrial and occupational mix of their respective economies. Differences in the basic pay levels of workers as well as the degree of labor unionization also have an impact on the annual pay level.

During 1979, the state of Alaska and the District of Columbia continued to lead the Nation with amounts of $20,973 and $17,055, respectively. These amounts were considerably higher than the U.S. average and on a percentage basis were 2.9 percent and 5.8 percent higher than rates reported for each during 1978.

Mississippi and South Dakota were the states with the lowest average pay rates. Although their 1979 annual pay was $10,410 and $10,176 respectively, their percentage increase over 1978 levels of 9.2 and 8.5 percent was quite favorable.

The states with the highest percentage change from 1978 was Wyoming and Louisiana with gains of 11.8 percent and 10.1 percent respectively. The average pay for these states reflected the high wages and rising employment levels in energy exploration, production, and related industries.

A table of the average annual pay for the United States, Nevada, and neighboring states are presented below.

Average Annual Pay for Selected States

	1977	1978	1979
United States	$11,425	$12,144	$13,137
Arizona	10,736	11,426	12,498
Calfornia	11,987	12,891	13,959
Idaho	10,242	10,687	11,649
Nevada	11,175	12,056	12,878
Oregon	11,406	12,202	13,203
Utah	10,577	11,242	12,239

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

OCT 80	OCT 79	SEP 80
253.9	225.4	251.7

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80
7.5%	5.8%	7.6%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	OCT 80	OCT 79	SEP 80	OCT 80	OCT 79	SEP 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.1	9.5	6.6	5.8	8.6	8.7
New Hires	3.7	8.0	4.9	5.6	8.2	8.0
Recalls	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.9	6.5	7.5	9.6	7.9	6.1
Quits	2.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	5.5	4.4
Discharges	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.0
Lay-offs	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Military & Miscellaneous	0.1	0.9	1.2	4.0	0.2	0.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1980	NOV 1979	OCT 1980	NOV 1980	NOV 1979	OCT 1980	NOV 1980	NOV 1979	OCT 1980
MINING	460.84	369.85	383.76	45.9	44.4	39.0	10.04	8.33	9.84
CONSTRUCTION	495.90	464.10	503.39	34.2	34.1	35.4	14.50	13.61	14.22
MANUFACTURING	317.42	282.03	291.47	38.9	39.5	38.2	8.16	7.14	7.63
Durable Goods	340.42	297.20	302.61	40.7	40.0	38.5	8.36	7.43	7.86
Stone, Clay & Glass	344.20	324.01	365.79	39.7	40.4	41.1	8.67	8.02	8.90
Primary Metals	477.24	417.64	267.32	41.9	39.7	20.5	11.39	10.52	13.04
Nondurable Goods	278.58	252.71	271.10	35.9	38.7	37.6	7.76	6.53	7.21
Printing & Publishing	236.27	233.87	250.95	34.9	36.6	37.4	6.77	6.39	6.71
PUBLIC UTILITIES	369.49	337.08	367.69	41.1	42.4	40.9	8.99	7.95	8.99
TRADE	215.82	208.20	226.44	32.7	34.7	33.3	6.60	6.00	6.80

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
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NEVADA —

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NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

DECEMBER 1980
Publication Date: January 31, 1981

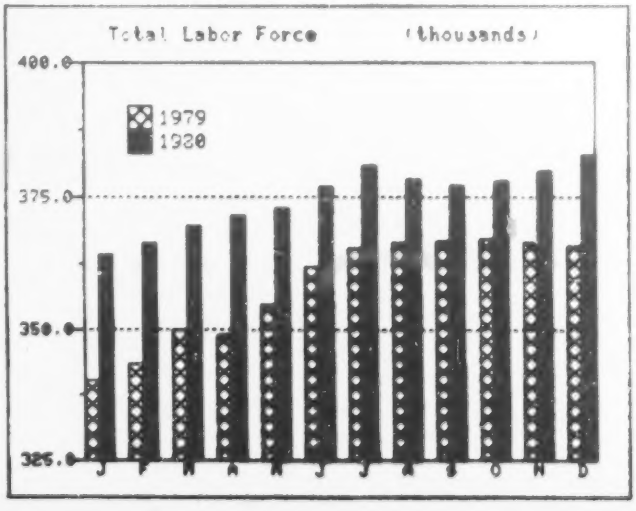
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

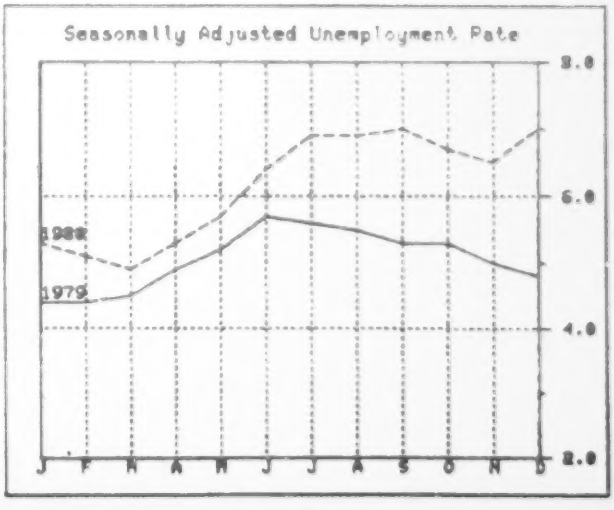
As anticipated for December, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Nevada increased moderately to 7.0 percent from the month earlier level of 6.5 percent. This was primarily a result of the fire at the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel. The Las Vegas area also experienced a surge in its unemployment level of 1.4 percentage points to an estimated 8.9 percent. The jobless level for both the Reno and Balance of State areas showed moderate decreases and were standing at 4.5 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. The national rate of unemployment also eased during the month and stood at 7.4 percent of the labor force.

The state's establishment-based industrial employment level dropped sharply from the November level of 405,000 jobs to an estimated 400,800 jobs in December. This employment decline of 4,200 occurred primarily in the service industry and especially the hotel/gaming/recreation sector. Employment gains in the trade industry helped to offset the large employment reductions in the service industry. Employment in the federal government sector dropped by 300 jobs over-the-month, partially attributable to the takeover by private industry of the sprawling facility at the Hawthorne Ammunition Center. Job performance in the transportation/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate were better than expected, while the mining and manufacturing sectors remained unchanged. Employment in the construction industry continued its downward trend as it dipped to 23,000 this month.

There were 6,100 jobs added to the establishment-based industrial employment level during the past year, approximately one-third of the job gain for the same month one year ago. The trade industry led all industries in the number of new jobs. All remaining industries showed employment gains except for construction and manufacturing which lost 3,200 and 200 jobs respectively. The industry with the largest year to year percentage gain in new jobs was reported for the mining industry with an increase of 32 percent.

The unemployment situation is not expected to show much improvement in the near future as the full impact of the MGM Grand Hotel fire becomes evident in southern Nevada. Lingering effects of the national recession will also impede any quick economic recovery.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	DEC 80	DEC 79	Change	% Change	NOV 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	382.5	365.8	16.7	4.6%	379.5
Unemployment	28.5	18.4	10.1	54.9%	24.6
Unemployment Rate	7.5%	5.0%	--	--	6.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	4.8%	--	--	6.5%
Total Employment 1/	353.8	347.4	6.4	1.8%	354.6
Nonagricultural Employment	350.0	343.7	6.3	1.8%	350.5
Agricultural Employment	3.8	3.7	.1	2.7%	4.1
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	--	--	.3

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	DEC 80	DEC 79	Change	% Change	NOV 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	400.8	394.7	6.1	1.5%	405.0
MINING	6.6	5.0	1.6	32.0	6.6
Metal Mining	3.8	2.6	1.2	46.2	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	23.0	26.2	- 3.2	- 12.2	23.3
MANUFACTURING	19.9	20.1	- .2	- 1.0	19.9
Durable Goods	13.6	13.6	0	0.0	13.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.1	2.2	- .1	- 4.5	2.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.5	- .2	- 3.1	6.3
Food Products	1.6	1.7	- .1	- 5.9	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.1	3.1	0	0.0	3.1
Chemicals	.9	1.0	- .1	- 10.0	.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.3	23.9	1.4	5.9	25.1
Transportation	13.8	13.2	.6	4.5	13.7
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	4.1	3.7	.4	10.8	4.0
Air	3.4	3.4	0	0.0	3.4
Public Utilities	11.5	10.7	.8	7.5	11.4
TRADE	85.7	82.9	2.8	3.4	84.5
Wholesale	13.5	13.4	.1	.7	13.6
Retail	72.2	69.5	2.7	3.9	70.9
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.9	16.1	.8	5.0	15.8
Food Stores	10.1	10.0	.1	1.0	9.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.3	8.3	0	0.0	8.4
Eating & Drinking Places	21.5	21.0	.5	2.4	21.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	17.9	17.4	.5	2.9	17.8
Finance	8.0	7.7	.3	3.9	7.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	164.4	162.8	1.6	1.0	169.5
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	109.9	111.8	- 1.9	- 1.7	115.5
Personal	5.3	5.1	.2	3.9	5.3
Business	15.8	14.1	1.7	12.1	15.3
Medical & Health	12.8	11.7	1.1	9.4	12.9
GOVERNMENT	58.0	56.4	1.6	2.8	58.3
Federal	9.7	10.1	- .4	- 4.0	10.0
State & Local	48.3	46.3	2.0	4.3	48.3
Education-State & Local	20.9	20.3	.6	3.0	20.9

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1981 Nevada Outlook

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Nevada economy as measured in job growth, is expected to improve moderately in 1981. Estimates are that approximately 20,000 jobs will be created in the current year, or about five percentage points above the 1980 industrial total. This growth rate is approximately one-third of the rate established during the rapid expansion of jobs during 1978. The 1981 growth in employment should approximate that of 1980 as the national economic recession, inflationary pressures, and tight monetary policies are expected to continue unabated throughout much of the year. The State's job growth during the first two quarters of the year should be minimal while the second half of 1981 should account for the bulk of the job increase.

The effects from the fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas have begun to be felt in both the Las Vegas and Nevada economies in terms of losses of employment and increases in the rates of unemployment. Declines are also expected in both gaming and sales tax revenues. Due to these factors, the average annual unemployment rate for Nevada is expected to increase moderately above the 1980 rates. The annual rates for the Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas as well as Balance of State area are also anticipated to show increases over their 1980 levels. Further, the national rate of unemployment for the year is estimated to increase to approximately 8.0 percent.

One of the major developments around the state that is anticipated to provide employment growth during the year will be the opening in February of the sprawling Fashion Square in Las Vegas. The estimated employment level is expected to range from 2,500 to 3,000 workers and could seasonally peak at even higher levels. This operation will be a significant contributor to the Las Vegas economy. The openings of several other [illegible] or shopping centers and large supermarkets in Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas will help to boost employment in the trade industry. Many hotel and casino properties are planning for/or are in the midst of extensive alterations or additions to existing properties in Clark, Washoe, and Douglas counties. The anticipated re-opening of the MGM Grand Hotel in July with an estimated employment level of 4,500 will substantially boost the employment level in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector of the service industry. The remodeling of Harvey's Resort Hotel, which was damaged by the extortion bombing in August of last year, is expected to be completed by May and should add approximately 1,200 jobs to the economy.

Two large mining operations are expected to start production during the year. The Freeport Mining Company in Elko County should begin processing their gold deposit by July and once in operation should employ over 200 workers. The mammoth Anaconda molybdenum mine and mill, under construction in Nye County, will hire about 400 permanent workers when in full operation. Numerous smaller mining operations around the state will also begin production during the year, bolstering employment levels in this industry.

ALL URBAN U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)			U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Seasonally Adjusted		
NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80	DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80
256.2	227.5	253.9	7.4%	5.9%	7.5%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80	NOV 80	NOV 79	OCT 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.4	3.5	5.1	6.2	4.9	5.8
New Hires	4.7	2.4	3.7	4.3	4.7	5.5
Recalls	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.3
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	6.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	5.4	8.0
Quits	4.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.8
Discharges	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1
Lay-offs	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1980	DEC 1979	NOV 1980	DEC 1980	DEC 1979	NOV 1980	DEC 1980	DEC 1979	NOV 1980
MINING	412.16	398.05	441.89	42.1	47.9	44.5	9.79	8.31	9.93
CONSTRUCTION	523.86	491.14	476.19	36.8	36.3	33.3	14.48	13.53	14.30
MANUFACTURING	312.82	288.41	309.60	39.9	39.4	38.7	7.84	7.32	8.00
Durable Goods	322.40	305.32	325.96	40.2	39.6	39.8	8.02	7.71	8.19
Stone, Clay & Glass	318.78	332.73	349.34	39.6	39.8	40.2	8.05	8.36	8.69
Primary Metals	448.74	451.31	478.12	37.9	42.9	40.9	11.84	10.52	11.69
Nondurable Goods	293.57	253.11	278.89	39.3	39.0	36.6	7.47	6.49	7.62
Printing & Publishing	272.77	242.82	245.35	41.9	38.3	35.1	6.51	6.34	6.99
PUBLIC UTILITIES	360.00	331.17	357.40	40.0	41.5	39.8	9.00	7.98	8.98
TRADE	228.72	210.53	225.08	33.1	34.4	33.1	6.91	6.12	6.80

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ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JANUARY 1981
Publication Date: February 28, 1981

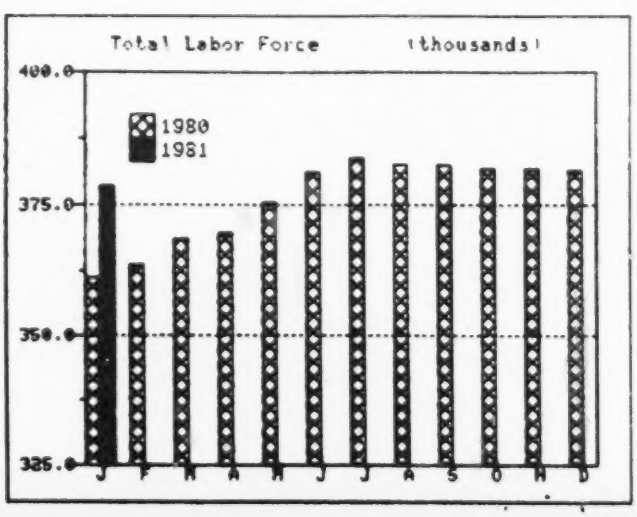
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

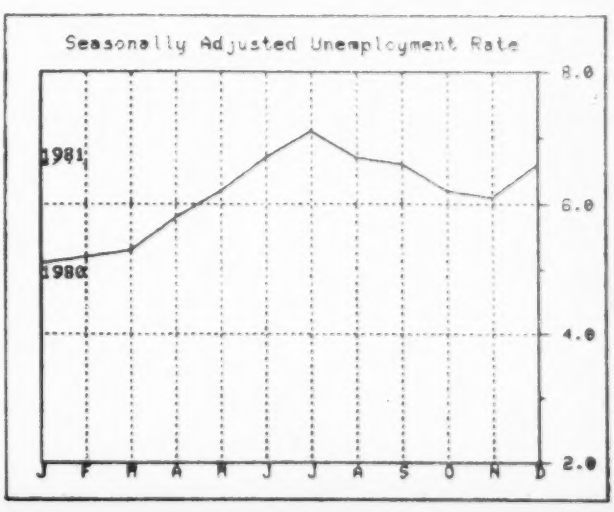
The revised Nevada seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January remained unchanged over the month at a level of 6.6 percent (see Center Section). On a regional basis, the Las Vegas area jobless rate dropped from 8.3 percent in December to the current estimate of 7.7 percent. Both the Balance of State and Reno areas experienced increases in their jobless rates. The Balance of State jumped from 4.6 to 6.4 percent of the labor force while the Reno area edged upwards two-tenths of one percent to 4.5 percent. The national rate of unemployment was unchanged at 7.4 percent.

On a statewide basis, the number of establishment-based industrial employment jobs dropped from a December level of 403,500 to an estimated January total of 396,300. All major industries showed job declines over the month with the trade sector being the heaviest loser of employment. The latter was a result of seasonal layoffs in the retail trade industry. In spite of the job losses, the decreases for trade, construction, and transportation/public utilities were less than anticipated. The remaining industries performed pretty much as expected for this time of the year. Despite of the job drop in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector, the number of jobs in the service industry was at expected levels. Meanwhile, the employment decline in government was less than expected, as semester breaks at the university and community college level had less effect than in previous years.

On an over-the-year basis, 10,000 new jobs were added to the state's employment level which resulted in a growth rate of 2.6 percent. The bulk of the new jobs were added in the Balance of State area, with Reno and Las Vegas accounting for 40 percent of the gain. The mining and government sectors led all industries with gains of 2,600 and 2,200, respectively. They were closely followed by employment gains in the trade and service industries.

Job growth is expected to continue its slow pace in the coming months. The national economic situation, high interest rates and gasoline prices, and the effects from the MGM Grand Hotel fire, will continue to impact Nevada. However, over the short-term, the fire at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel is not expected to unduly restrict the job opportunities in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	JAN 81	JAN 80	Change	% Change	DEC 80
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	378.5	361.2	17.3	4.8%	381.3
Unemployment	28.6	21.4	7.2	33.6%	26.7
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	5.9%	--	--	7.0%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.6%	5.1%	--	--	6.6%
Total Employment 1/	349.7	339.8	9.9	2.9%	354.4
Nonagricultural Employment	346.3	336.4	9.9	2.9%	350.6
Agricultural Employment	3.4	3.4	0	0.0	3.8
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	--	--	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	JAN 81	JAN 80	Change	% Change	DEC 80
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	396.3	386.3	10.0	2.6%	403.5
MINING	7.5	4.9	2.6	53.1	7.5
Metal Mining	4.6	2.6	2.0	76.9	4.6
CONSTRUCTION	24.7	25.4	- .7	- 2.8	25.5
MANUFACTURING	19.8	19.3	.5	2.6	19.9
Durable Goods	13.0	12.7	.3	2.4	13.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	0	0.0	1.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.6	.1	6.3	1.7
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.6	.2	3.0	6.8
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.0	.2	6.7	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	-11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.8	23.3	1.5	6.4	24.8
Transportation	13.1	12.5	.6	4.8	13.1
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.3	.2	6.1	3.6
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11 7	10.8	.9	8.3	11.7
TRADE	79.9	78.0	1.9	2.4	83.4
Wholesale	12.8	12.8	0	0.0	13.0
Retail	67.1	65.2	1.9	2.9	70.4
General Merchandise & Apparel	14.4	14.4	0	0.0	16.0
Food Stores	9.9	8.8	1.1	12.5	10.2
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.9	8.4	.5	6.0	9.1
Eating & Drinking Places	20.0	19.8	.2	1.0	20.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.0	17.9	.1	.6	18.0
Finance	8.0	7.9	.1	1.3	8.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	164.6	162.7	1.9	1.2	165.9
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	108.4	110.6	- 2.2	- 2.0	109.7
Personal	5.1	5.0	.1	2.0	5.1
Business	16.4	15.3	1.1	7.2	16.5
Medical & Health	13.7	12.2	1.5	12.3	13.7
GOVERNMENT	57.0	54.8	2.2	4.0	58.5
Federal	10.1	9.9	.2	2.0	10.1
State & Local	46.9	44.9	2.0	4.5	48.4
Education-State & Local	19.2	18.8	.4	2.1	21.0

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

Data Revisions

by

Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

Every January revisions are made to several of our existing data series. The changes, introduced with data for this month, are necessary to account for updated information received from employers and scientific surveys.

Establishment-Based Industrial Employment

Monthly estimates of employment by industry are developed by a sample of cooperating employers throughout the State of Nevada. Each year this sample is replaced by our universe, which consists of data obtained from the Unemployment Insurance quarterly reports. This replacement is necessary as a sample-based estimate will probably vary somewhat from the true level of employment.

Total All Industries
(in thousands)

	1980 Revised	1980 Prelim	Change	% Change
State	399.6	398.9	0.7	0.2%
Las Vegas	220.9	218.9	2.0	0.9%
Reno	114.7	117.4	-2.7	-2.3%
Balance of State	64.0	62.6	1.4	2.2%

In comparing our revised data, a look at over the year changes showed the strength of our economy, especially in Las Vegas and Balance of State. Although growth was not as vigorous as in the past, a relatively healthy growth was experienced.

	1980 Annual Avg.	1979 Annual Avg.	Change	% Change
State	399.6	383.7	15.9	4.1%
Las Vegas	220.9	210.5	10.4	4.9%
Reno	114.7	113.7	1.0	0.9%
Balance of State	64.0	59.5	4.5	7.6%

Although there has been a tendency to underestimate this series, it should be noted that this is by far the most consistent of our economic data bases and should be given the greatest credence for charting the growth of the economy.

CPS Annual Average Revisions

The Current Population Survey (C.P.S.) is a monthly household sample survey taken nationwide by the Department of Commerce. Because of the random survey method, this series contains certain desirable statstical properties, i.e. the amount of error can be calculated.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has set forth standards for the utilization of this data on both a monthly and a yearly basis. Their reasoning is the use of the CPS will produce consistent data from state to state. This consistency is necessary as billions of dollars in federal allocations are provided to states and local areas based on the ratio of unemployment. Therefore, more weight is given by the BLS to the rate as a money allocator than as an economic indicator.

Each year at this time all previous labor force information (i.e., labor force, unemployment, unemployment rates, and total employment) is replaced with the CPS annual averages for the previous year. As partial data (a six month moving average) is used in the original projection of labor force data, there is little change on the average previously estimated for Nevada. However, individual months show a different trend series than originally shown. This year very little change was experienced, as revisions will await more detailed information from the 1980 Census.

Copies of revised data are available on request from: Employment Security Research, 500 E. Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80
258.4	229.9	256.2

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80
7.4%	6.2%	7.4%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80	DEC 80	DEC 79	NOV 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.0	2.3	5.4	3.5	4.2	5.9
New Hires	2.5	1.6	4.7	3.1	4.0	4.1
Recalls	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.1	3.4	5.9	4.7	5.7	3.9
Quits	2.4	1.2	4.8	2.8	3.2	2.8
Discharges	.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Lay-offs	.1	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.3
Military & Miscellaneous	.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1981	JAN 1980	DEC 1980	JAN 1981	JAN 1980	DEC 1980	JAN 1981	JAN 1980	DEC 1980
MINING	412.90	349.08	407.54	40.8	39.4	41.0	10.12	8.86	9.94
CONSTRUCTION	579.04	455.46	535.09	36.1	33.1	36.6	16.04	13.76	14.62
MANUFACTURING	305.98	277.29	315.87	38.2	38.3	38.9	8.01	7.24	8.12
Durable Goods	321.64	298.75	342.40	38.3	40.1	38.3	8.42	7.45	8.94
Stone, Clay & Glass	339.55	300.61	339.89	39.9	38.1	38.8	8.51	7.89	8.76
Primary Metals	482.26	463.81	482.26	40.8	38.3	40.8	11.82	12.11	11.82
Nondurable Goods	271.15	241.81	275.91	37.4	35.3	36.4	7.25	6.85	7.58
Printing & Publishing	242.45	235.64	258.79	37.3	34.5	36.5	6.50	6.83	7.09
PUBLIC UTILITIES	350.49	331.01	370.55	38.9	41.9	40.9	9.01	7.90	9.06
TRADE	227.11	221.73	226.13	33.3	33.8	33.5	6.82	6.56	6.75

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT 4/8/81

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

FEBRUARY 1981
Publication Date: March 31, 1981

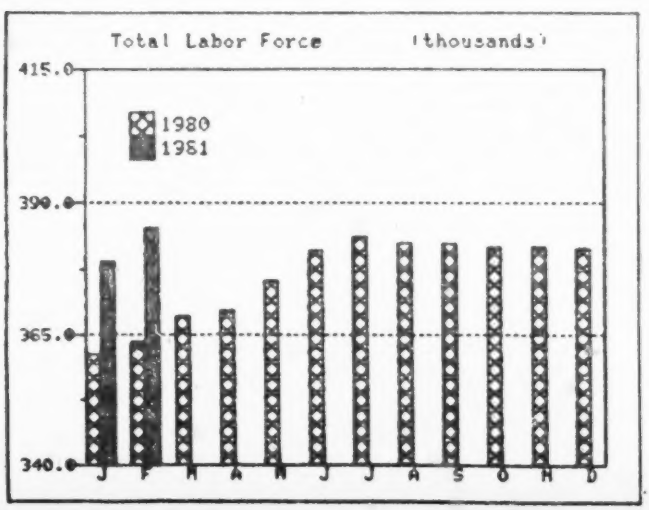
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

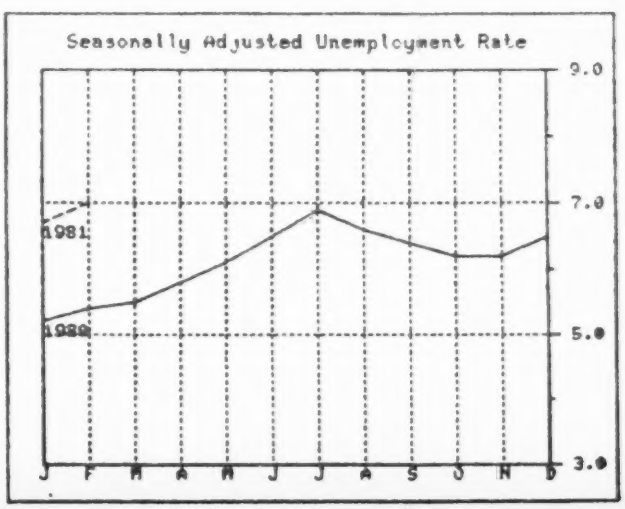
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the major areas of the State increased during February, 1981. Nevada's jobless rate showed a three-tenths of one percentage point gain to a level of 7.0 percent. Meanwhile, the Las Vegas area also experienced a similar increase with its rates moving from 8.1 to 8.4 percent. The rates for both Reno and Balance of State areas increased from 4.6 to 5.0 percent and 5.4 to 6.0 percent respectively. In contrast, the national rate of unemployment edged downward one-tenth of one percent to 7.3 percent.

On a statewide basis, establishment-based industrial employment showed a gain of 5,400 jobs over the month, which was better than anticipated for this time of the year. This job gain was attributed primarily to expansion of jobs in the trade sector of the economy in Clark County as the Fashion Show Mall opened its doors. Job gains for the service industry during the month met expectations, even though the hotel/gaming/recreation sector did not meet its anticipated job level. The construction sector showed a slight job gain but this increase was less than expected. Job performance for the remaining major industries in the State were at anticipated employment levels.

During the past 12 months, total establishment-based industrial employment reached 402,500, a gain of 13,500 jobs above the level for the same month one year ago. This resultant growth rate of 3.5 percent is much higher than the rate reported for several previous months and is about one-half the growth rate reported for the same month one year ago. All industries shared in the employment gain except for the construction sector. Job gains posted for trade led all major industries, closely followed by service and mining.

Unemployment for the State of Nevada is expected to remain at current levels for the next several months. Job growth is anticipated to continue. It will, however, be tempered by the national economic picture.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	FEB 81	FEB 80	Change	% Change	JAN 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	385.2	363.6	21.6	5.9%	378.9
Unemployment	29.1	20.9	8.2	39.2%	28.6
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	5.8%	---	---	7.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	5.3%	---	---	6.7%
Total Employment 1/	355.9	342.7	13.2	3.9%	350.1
Nonagricultural Employment	352.5	339.3	13.2	3.9%	346.7
Agricultural Employment	3.4	3.4	0	0.0%	3.4
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	---	---	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	FEB 81	FEB 80	Change	% Change	JAN 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	402.5	389.0	13.5	3.5%	397.1
MINING	7.7	5.0	2.7	54.0	7.6
Metal Mining	4.7	2.7	2.0	74.1	4.6
CONSTRUCTION	24.8	25.8	- 1.0	- 3.9	24.5
MANUFACTURING	19.7	19.3	.4	2.1	19.7
Durable Goods	12.9	12.7	.2	1.6	12.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	0	0.0	1.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.6	.1	6.3	1.7
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.6	.2	3.0	6.8
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.0	.2	6.7	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	-11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.0	23.5	1.5	6.4	24.9
Transportation	13.2	12.7	.5	3.9	13.1
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.3	.2	6.1	3.5
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11.8	10.8	1.0	9.3	11.8
TRADE	82.4	77.8	4.6	5.9	80.1
Wholesale	13.0	12.9	.1	.8	12.9
Retail	69.4	64.9	4.5	6.9	67.2
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.0	13.5	2.5	18.5	14.6
Food Stores	9.9	8.6	1.3	15.1	9.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.9	8.5	.4	4.7	8.9
Eating & Drinking Places	20.5	20.6	- .1	- .5	20.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.0	18.1	- .1	- .6	18.0
Finance	8.3	8.0	.3	3.8	8.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	166.3	162.8	3.5	2.1	165.3
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	109.6	110.9	- 1.3	- 1.2	109.1
Personal	5.2	5.2	0	0.0	5.2
Business	16.6	14.5	2.1	14.5	16.5
Medical & Health	13.9	12.4	1.5	12.1	13.6
GOVERNMENT	58.6	56.7	1.9	3.4	57.0
Federal	10.1	9.9	.2	2.0	10.1
State & Local	48.5	46.8	1.7	3.6	46.9
Education-State & Local	20.7	20.6	.1	.5	19.2

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1979 Demographic Changes in the Labor Force

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

A publication entitled Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1979 was recently published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. This publication provides a review of some of the major demographic changes of the labor force in the United States as well as for the 50 states. Also included are selected statistics for the 30 large standard metropolitan statistical areas, and eleven of the country's largest cities. All data included in this publication were taken from two major sources: the Current Population Survey and the Federal-State Cooperative Program.

On a national basis, the civilian labor force of the country grew 2.5 percent between 1978 and 1979, attaining an estimated total of 103 million workers. As expected, there was a wide variation among the states, with a range of 2.1 percent in New York to over 7 percent in several of the western states. Nevada's growth rate was 7.2 percent while Utah experienced the highest rate of 8.1 percent. California indicated a growth rate of 3.2 percent while Arizona showed a 5.9 percent rate.

The labor force participation rate - the percent of the civilian noninstitional population 16 years and over employed or looking for a job - varied from 55 percent in West Virginia and Florida to 70 percent and over in Alaska, Nevada, and Wyoming. Nevada indicated a 70.6 percent rate while Alaska led the country with 70.9. The table indicated below shows the participation rates for five selected groups of workers in Nevada and California.

Participation rates of Black and other workers also varied among the states; about 5 out every 10 were in the labor force in Oklahoma and Arkansas compared to about 8 out of 10 in Nevada and Colorado. The rates for adult men were the highest of the five studied groups, with Wyoming and Nevada having the highest rates while Florida was the lowest at 70.0 percent. West Virginia had the lowest rates for adult women at 38 percent while the District of Columbia was highest with 62 percent. Meanwhile, the rates for teenagers was lowest in Alabama at 46 percent while Utah experienced the highest rate of 72 percent.

Considerable employment growth was experienced in the western states between 1978 and 1979, especially in Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Colorado. These states reported growth rates in excess of 6 percent, greatly exceeding the national average of 2.7 percent.

The national rate of unemployment declined slightly from 6.0 percent in 1978 to 5.8 percent in 1979. Alaska was the state with largest decrease, falling from 11.2 percent of the labor force to 9.2 percent. Nevada's rate increased from 4.4 percent to 5.1 percent for the same period. Unemployment rates for selected characteristics in Nevada and California are shown below.

Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates for Demographic Groups
1979 Annual Averages

	Labor Force Participation Rates		Unemployment Rates	
	Nevada	California	Nevada	California
Total	70.6%	65.5%	5.8%	6.2%
White	70.0	65.8	5.0	5.8
Black & Other	78.8	63.0	6.4	9.4
Adult Men	84.9	80.7	4.1	4.5
Adult Women	57.5	53.2	4.7	6.1
Teenagers	64.2	58.8	11.8	17.4

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80
260.5	233.2	258.4

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81
7.3%	6.2%	7.4%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80	JAN 81	JAN 80	DEC 80
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.7	3.9	3.0	4.4	8.1	3.5
New Hires	5.1	3.3	2.5	4.0	7.2	3.1
Recalls	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.3	1.7	3.0	4.4	6.5	4.7
Quits	2.2	1.1	2.3	3.1	4.0	2.8
Discharges	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8
Lay-offs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1
Military & Miscellaneous	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1981	FEB 1980	JAN 1981	FEB 1981	FEB 1980	JAN 1981	FEB 1981	FEB 1980	JAN 1981
MINING	413.52	356.00	412.64	39.8	39.6	41.1	10.39	8.99	10.04
CONSTRUCTION	524.75	463.94	543.05	34.5	34.7	36.3	15.21	13.37	14.96
MANUFACTURING	307.70	282.36	294.89	38.9	39.0	38.1	7.91	7.24	7.74
Durable Goods	329.18	301.90	320.97	39.9	41.3	39.0	8.25	7.31	8.23
Stone, Clay & Glass	345.15	305.05	348.96	39.0	37.8	39.7	8.85	8.07	8.79
Primary Metals	475.99	439.19	476.00	40.1	41.2	40.0	11.87	10.66	11.90
Nondurable Goods	266.79	247.09	251.40	36.9	34.9	36.7	7.23	7.08	6.85
Printing & Publishing	246.05	223.76	240.79	35.2	33.1	36.1	6.99	6.76	6.67
PUBLIC UTILITIES	363.63	321.01	359.39	39.1	39.1	39.8	9.30	8.21	9.03
TRADE	222.40	228.47	230.10	32.9	34.1	33.3	6.76	6.70	6.91

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NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

MARCH 1981
Publication Date: April 30, 1981

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained constant at 7.0 percent in March, with little change in the individual areas. Las Vegas and Balance of State (the composite of the 15 small counties) showed a slight one-tenth of a percentage point increase to 8.4 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. The Reno area's unemployment rate stabilized at 4.9 percent for the month. Nationally, the U. S. unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.3 percent in March.

Employment growth between February and March performed slightly better than expected after examination for seasonal trends. Mining and trade continued to grow at greater than anticipated rates. This is due to increased mineral exploration in the Balance of State and retail expansions in the Las Vegas area.

The sector adding the most jobs, - services with 2,900 - grew to expected levels for the time period. Construction again continued to lag behind expectations as residential building dropoffs outweighed gains in the heavy construction industry.

Over-the-year, job gains grew at 3.3 percent, which is slow by Nevada standards. Several industries showed less employment in 1981 than in 1980, notably construction, eating and drinking places, and hotels, gaming and recreation. Metal mining, general merchandise and apparel, food stores, business services, and medical and health services were among those sectors showing very rapid growth during the past 12 months.

In the near term, the unemployment rate is expected to respond favorably to job opportunities in the labor market. The reopening of Harvey's at Lake Tahoe, and the reopening and expansions of the MGM Grand Hotels in both Las Vegas and Reno should provide the impetus needed for economic recovery.

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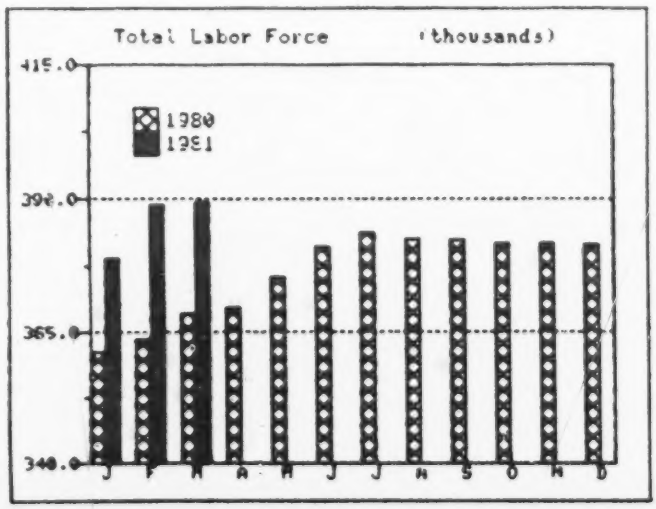

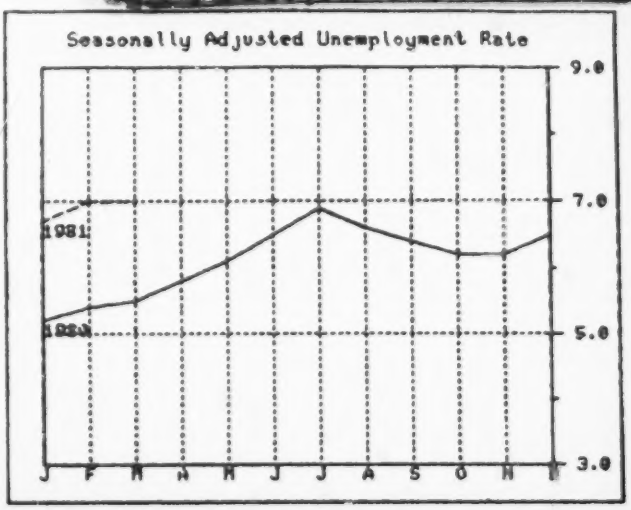

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	MAR 81	MAR 80	Change	% Change	FEB 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	389.3	368.5	20.8	5.6%	388.9
Unemployment	27.5	20.4	7.1	34.8%	29.2
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	5.5%	---	---	7.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.0%	5.5%	---	---	7.0%
Total Employment 1/	361.6	348.1	13.5	3.9%	359.5
Nonagricultural Employment	357.5	344.0	13.5	3.9%	356.1
Agricultural Employment	4.1	4.1	0	0.0%	3.4
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.2	0	---	---	.2

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	MAR 81	MAR 80	Change	% Change	FEB 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	407.9	394.7	13.2	3.3%	402.8
MINING	7.8	5.2	2.6	50.0	7.6
Metal Mining	4.8	2.8	2.0	71.4	4.7
CONSTRUCTION	25.4	26.0	- .6	- 2.3	24.8
MANUFACTURING	19.9	19.5	.4	2.1	19.8
Durable Goods	13.1	12.8	.3	2.3	13.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.9	1.9	0	0	1.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.6	.2	12.5	1.7
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.7	.1	1.5	6.8
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.6
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.0	.2	6.7	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	- 11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.1	23.8	1.3	5.5	25.0
Transportation	13.2	12.9	.3	2.3	13.2
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.4	.1	2.9	3.5
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11.9	10.9	1.0	9.2	11.8
TRADE	83.6	78.3	5.3	6.8	82.7
Wholesale	13.0	12.9	.1	.8	13.0
Retail	70.6	65.4	5.2	8.0	69.7
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.3	13.3	3.0	22.6	16.1
Food Stores	9.9	8.7	1.2	13.8	9.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	9.0	8.5	.5	5.9	8.9
Eating & Drinking Places	20.9	21.0	- .1	- .5	20.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.1	18.2	- .1	- .5	18.1
Finance	8.3	7.9	.4	5.1	8.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	169.1	166.4	2.7	1.6	166.2
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	111.0	113.1	- 2.1	- 1.9	109.0
Personal	5.3	5.2	.1	1.9	5.3
Business	17.0	15.4	1.6	10.4	16.8
Medical & Health	14.1	12.5	1.6	12.8	13.9
GOVERNMENT	58.9	57.3	1.6	2.8	58.6
Federal	10.1	10.3	- .2	- 1.9	10.1
State & Local	48.8	47.0	1.8	3.8	48.5
Education-State & Local	21.0	20.7	.3	1.4	20.7

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

1980 Annual Unemployment Rates

By

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

Annual average unemployment rates by racial groups for 1980 have recently been released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Published data are included for all states, the Nation, and for the various regions of the country.

Unemployment rates of black and other workers continued to be much higher than those of white workers in 1980 for most reporting jurisdictions. Generally, the rates were highest for both racial groups (white and black/other workers) in those states affected by slowdowns in the automotive and related manufacturing industries. The highest rates of unemployment for whites were primarily in the industrial North Central states and in Michigan, the rate stood at 11.1 percent. The lowest rate for whites was reported for the District of Columbia which stood at 3.5 percent.

The lowest unemployment rate for black and other races was an estimated 4.7 percent in Hawaii, where Asians and Pacific Islanders comprise a large majority of the labor force. Further, Hawaii and Massachusetts were the only states where the minority rate was below the 9.0 percent level. Meanwhile, the highest rate for this group was 23.5 percent in Michigan. There were 35 states during 1980 whose black and other unemployment rates were at least 10.0 percent, including 15 states with rates of at least 15.0 percent.

As indicated in the table below, the jobless rates for the black and other ethnic groups rose significantly from 1979 to 1980 on a National basis. This level, however, was more than double the indicated rate for whites. In eight states, six in the North Central region, the unemployment rate for black and other workers was at least 10.0 percentage points above the rate for whites. In contrast, it was higher by less than 5 percentage points in six states, including Massachusetts where the rate was nearly the same for both groups.

	Nevada		United States	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Total	5.1%	6.2%	5.8%	7.1%
White	5.0%	5.7%	5.1%	6.3%
Black & Other	6.4%	9.4%	11.3%	13.2%

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81
263.2	236.4	260.5

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81
7.3%	6.3%	7.3%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81	FEB 81	FEB 80	JAN 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.9	4.0	7.2	3.7	5.3	4.6
New Hires	5.5	3.2	6.7	3.3	4.7	4.1
Recalls	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.6	4.5	4.3
Quits	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0
Discharges	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
Lay-offs	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1981	MAR 1980	FEB 1981	MAR 1981	MAR 1980	FEB 1981	MAR 1981	MAR 1980	FEB 1981
MINING	413.66	362.10	412.33	40.2	42.4	39.8	10.29	8.54	10.36
CONSTRUCTION	576.44	522.38	575.31	36.3	37.5	35.8	15.88	13.93	16.07
MANUFACTURING	317.51	283.48	306.46	38.3	38.0	38.5	8.29	7.46	7.96
Durable Goods	338.91	304.76	327.71	39.0	40.1	39.2	8.69	7.60	8.36
Stone, Clay & Glass	366.66	371.84	346.52	38.8	39.6	38.3	9.45	9.39	9.29
Primary Metals	521.90	441.92	503.05	42.5	41.3	41.2	12.28	10.70	12.21
Nondurable Goods	274.17	246.27	261.25	36.9	34.3	36.9	7.43	7.18	7.08
Printing & Publishing	256.65	216.53	247.39	35.4	31.2	34.6	7.25	6.94	7.15
PUBLIC UTILITIES	356.96	358.48	364.19	39.4	41.3	39.5	9.06	8.68	9.22
TRADE	228.49	225.35	225.77	33.7	34.3	33.3	6.78	6.57	6.78

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NEVADA — NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

JOB SERVICE

10176

ECONOMIC UPDATE

55040-14 A
6/19/81

ROBERT LIST
Governor

APRIL 1981
Publication Date: May 31, 1981

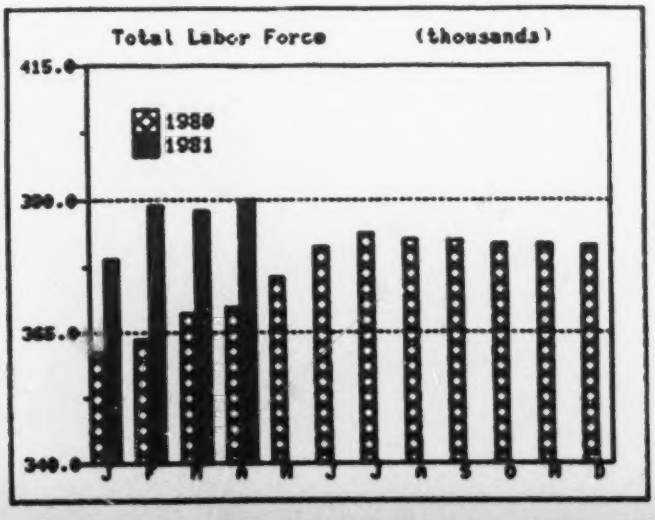
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

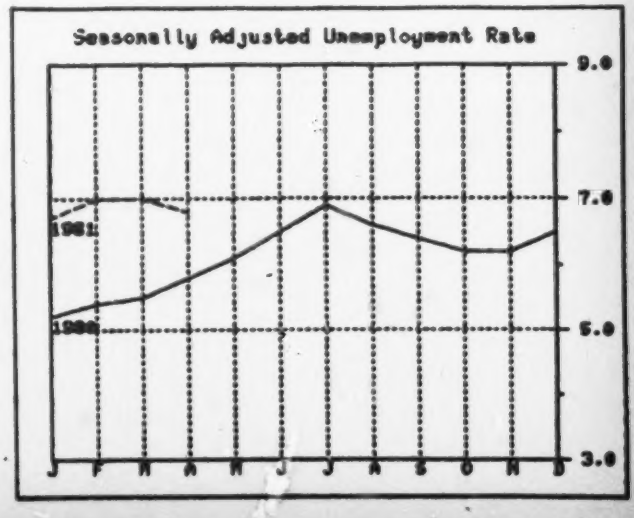
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for three of the four major areas of the State declined during the past month. The April 1981 unemployment rate for the State dropped two-tenths of one percentage point to 6.8 percent. Jobless rates for Las Vegas and Balance of State also dropped significantly, 8.5 to 8.0 percent and 6.5 to 5.9 percent respectively. The estimate for the Reno area was up slightly from 4.8 percent in March to 4.9 percent in April. On a national level, the United States unemployment rate continued steady at its 7.3 percent level.

In the past 30 days, the State's establishment-based industrial employment increased by 3,200 jobs. The largest portion of this increase was attributed to employment gains in the hotel/gaming/recreation portion of the service industry, which was more than expected for this period. Job gains in the trade and construction sectors were also more than anticipated. Mining, manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate and transportation/public utilities were at expected job levels. Meanwhile, the state and local government component of the government industry dropped more than anticipated for this time of the year.

During the past 12 months, there were 14,100 jobs added to the state's economy. The resultant 3.6 percent job growth was almost a third less than the 6.0 percent rate for the same month one year ago. All industries shared in the employment growth except for construction which remained unchanged at 25,200. The trade sector led all industries in job gains and was followed by job growth in the mining industry. Meanwhile, employment in hotel/gaming/recreation was down moderately from its level of one year ago, a result of several casino disasters. The employment level in the federal government sector also showed a decline partially due to budget cuts and the transfer from federal management of the Hawthorne Ammunition Depot to private industry.

During the next few months, the unemployment level is expected to continue to decline. This is predicated upon the employment levels of the hotel/gaming/recreation and retail trade industries showing sizable increases in Clark, Washoe, and Douglas counties.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	APR 81	APR 80	Change	% Change	MAR 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	389.6	369.6	20.0	5.4%	387.8
Unemployment	25.6	20.9	4.7	22.5%	27.5
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	5.7%	---	---	7.1%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.8%	5.8%	---	---	7.0%
Total Employment 1/	364.0	348.7	15.3	4.4%	360.2
Nonagricultural Employment	359.0	343.7	15.3	4.4%	356.1
Agricultural Employment	5.0	5.0	0	0.0%	4.1
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	0	0	---	---	.1

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	APR 81	APR 80	Change	% Change	MAR 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	408.9	394.8	14.1	3.6%	405.7
MINING	8.0	5.4	2.6	48.1	7.8
Metal Mining	4.9	3.0	1.9	63.3	4.9
CONSTRUCTION	25.2	25.2	0	0.0	24.8
MANUFACTURING	19.9	19.4	.5	2.6	19.9
Durable Goods	13.1	12.8	.3	2.3	13.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.0	1.9	.1	5.3	2.0
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.7	.1	5.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.6	.2	3.0	6.9
Food Products	1.6	1.5	.1	6.7	1.7
Printing & Publishing	3.2	2.9	.3	10.3	3.2
Chemicals	.8	.9	- .1	- 11.1	.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.3	23.9	1.4	5.9	25.1
Transportation	13.4	12.9	.5	3.9	13.3
Railroad	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.6	.1	2.8	3.6
Air	3.1	3.2	- .1	- 3.1	3.1
Public Utilities	11.9	11.0	.9	8.2	11.8
TRADE	84.1	77.8	6.3	8.1	83.3
Wholesale	13.1	13.0	.1	.8	13.0
Retail	71.0	64.8	6.2	9.6	70.3
General Merchandise & Apparel	16.0	13.2	2.8	21.2	16.0
Food Stores	10.4	8.9	1.5	16.9	10.1
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	9.2	8.7	.5	5.7	9.1
Eating & Drinking Places	21.1	20.6	.5	2.4	20.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	18.4	17.2	1.2	7.0	18.3
Finance	8.5	7.8	.7	9.0	8.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	169.4	167.9	1.5	.9	167.5
Hotels, Gaming & Recreation	112.5	115.2	- 2.7	- 2.3	110.3
Personal	5.3	5.1	.2	3.9	5.3
Business	16.7	15.0	1.7	11.3	16.7
Medical & Health	13.8	12.7	1.1	8.7	13.9
GOVERNMENT	58.6	58.0	.6	1.0	59.0
Federal	10.1	10.8	- .7	- 6.5	10.1
State & Local	48.5	47.2	1.3	2.8	48.9
Education-State & Local	20.7	20.7	0	0.0	21.0

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

State Per Capita Personal Income

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce has recently released per capita personal income statistics for 1980. Data were presented for all states, District of Columbia, regional sectors of the nation, and the United States composite totals. Nevada ranked seventh in per capita personal income with a total of $10,458. This was 11 percent greater than the United States average and 4 percentage points below the California figure of $10,856.

Alaska reported the highest per capita personal income of $12,406 followed by Connecticut, California, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Illinois. Mississippi was the state with the lowest per capita of $6,508, 31 percent below the national average. The table presented below indicates some of the states and their respective income levels during 1970, 1980 and percentage changes.

The Far West regional area (Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada) ranked first among the eight regions with a per capita income of $10,658, 13 percentage points above the United States average. The Mid East regional area followed with a total of $10,056. Per capita personal income was 10 percent or more above the national average in each of the Far West states except Oregon. Per capita income ranged from $10,856 in California -- 15 percent above the national average--to $9,400 in Oregon, one percent below the national average. Among all states, Washington and Oregon were ranked 8th and 20th respectively.

Between 1970 and 1980 per capita personal income in the Far West increased 147.3 percent, 4.4 percentage points above the national level. Three of the four states in the Far West region had increases in per capita income that were more than the national average while Nevada was lower by more than 14 percent. Per capita increases ranged from 159.3 in Washington to 128.2 percent in Nevada.

In all states, the increase in per capita personal income exceeded the 93.4 percent national increase in prices by at least 19 percentage points. The change in prices was measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Areas

Areas	1970	1980	Change 1970-1980	Percent of National Average 1970	1980
United States	$3,893	$ 9,458	142.9%	100%	100%
Far West	4,310	10,658	147.3%	111%	113%
Nevada	4,583	10,458	128.2%	118%	111%
Washington	3,997	10,363	159.3%	103%	110%
Oregon	3,677	9,400	155.6%	94%	99%
California	4,423	10,856	145.4%	114%	115%
Utah	3,169	7,485	136.2%	81%	79%
Arizona	3,614	8,649	139.3%	93%	91%

NOTE: Per capita personal income is computed by dividing the total personal income by mid year population estimates. Total personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured before deduction of taxes but after deduction of social insurance programs.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81
265.1	239.8	263.2

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

APR 81	APR 80	MAR 81
7.3%	6.9%	7.3%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81	MAR 81	MAR 80	FEB 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	6.7	4.6	5.9	4.2	6.3	6.0
New Hires	5.1	4.6	5.5	3.8	5.7	5.1
Recalls	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	2.8	3.1	3.1	4.8	5.9	4.9
Quits	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.9	3.3
Discharges	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
Lay-offs	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5
Military & Miscellaneous	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1981	APR 1980	MAR 1981	APR 1981	APR 1980	MAR 1981	APR 1981	APR 1980	MAR 1981
MINING	421.78	377.40	415.94	40.4	40.8	40.5	10.44	9.25	10.27
CONSTRUCTION	561.62	494.87	546.10	36.9	35.5	35.6	15.22	13.94	15.34
MANUFACTURING	324.53	281.57	318.16	39.1	37.0	38.8	8.30	7.61	8.20
Durable Goods	352.10	293.38	342.21	40.8	38.3	39.7	8.63	7.66	8.62
Stone, Clay & Glass	381.80	352.36	368.04	41.5	38.3	38.7	9.20	9.20	9.51
Primary Metals	521.90	438.90	521.90	42.5	39.9	42.5	12.28	11.00	12.28
Nondurable Goods	274.72	259.50	269.74	36.1	34.6	36.9	7.61	7.50	7.31
Printing & Publishing	259.26	221.81	257.36	34.8	32.1	35.4	7.45	6.91	7.27
PUBLIC UTILITIES	375.19	333.28	369.87	40.3	40.3	39.9	9.31	8.27	9.27
TRADE	241.85	225.44	232.88	34.5	33.9	33.8	7.01	6.65	6.89

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JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

MAY 1981
Publication Date: June 30, 1981

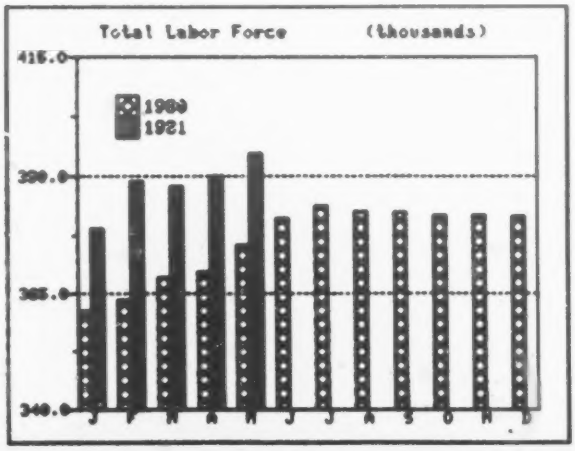
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

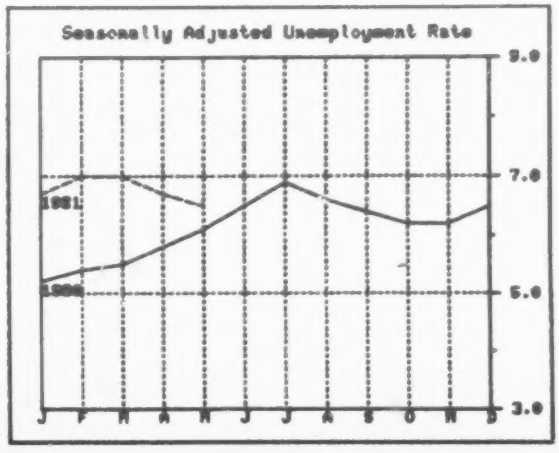
Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for May 1981 declined by two-tenths of one percentage point from 6.7 percent to 6.5 percent. The Balance of State area and Las Vegas SMSA both experienced declines in their unemployment rates while the Reno area rate increased slightly. The jobless rate for the Las Vegas SMSA stood at 7.4 percent, four-tenths of one percentage point drop from the month earlier. In the Balance of State area, the rate dropped from 6.1 percent in April to the current estimate of 5.8 percent. Meanwhile, the rate of unemployment for the Reno SMSA increased slightly from 4.9 to 5.1 percent of the labor force. The United State's unemployment rate also increased as its rate rose three-tenths of one percentage point to 7.6 percent.

During the month of May, the establishment-based industrial employment level stood at 415,000. This amounted to an over-the-month gain of 5,600 jobs with two-thirds of this increase due to employment increases in the service industry. Job gains in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector was more than expected for this time of the year, due principally to the reopening of Harvey's Resort Hotel at South Lake Tahoe. The job increases reported for the trade and construction industries were less than anticipated. The remaining industrial employment sectors were at expected levels for the month.

Employers in the State added 15,700 jobs to the economy during the past year, approximately one-half of which occurred in the Balance of State area. The growth due to the increased employment of 3.9 percent was slightly less than for the same month one year ago. All major industrial groups shared in the job increases. Trade led all industries with the addition of new jobs while the service and mining industries also indicated sizable growth. Major mining projects being built throughout the Balance of State area have also greatly aided the state's job picture. The employment level of jobs in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector continued to increase in spite of the sagging national economy and the job losses attributed to several casino disasters.

The job outlook for the State is expected to continue improving throughout the summer months. New hires in the retail trade and hotel/gaming/recreation sectors of the economy should fuel the employment expansion. The reopening and expansions of the MGM Grand Hotels in both Las Vegas and Reno will provide a large portion of the expected gains.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	MAY 81	MAY 80	Change	% Change	APR 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	394.5	375.3	19.2	5.1%	389.7
Unemployment	24.5	22.0	2.5	11.4%	25.2
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	5.9%	---	---	6.5%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.5%	6.1%	---	---	6.7%
Total Employment 1/	369.9	353.1	16.8	4.8%	364.4
Nonagricultural Employment	364.6	347.8	16.8	4.8%	359.4
Agricultural Employment	5.3	5.3	0	0.0%	5.0
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.1	.2	---	---	.1

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	MAY 81	MAY 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	APR 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	415.0	399.3	15.7	3.9	409.4
MINING	8.1	5.8	2.3	39.7	8.0
METAL MINING	5.0	3.3	1.7	51.5	4.9
CONSTRUCTION	25.8	25.4	0.4	1.6	25.3
MANUFACTURING	20.1	19.3	0.8	4.1	20.0
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	12.7	0.5	3.9	13.1
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	2.0	1.9	0.1	5.3	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.9	6.6	0.3	4.5	6.9
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.7	1.5	0.2	13.3	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.9	- 0.1	-11.1	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.3	23.8	1.5	6.3	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	12.7	0.7	5.5	13.4
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.4	0.3	8.8	3.7
AIR	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.9	11.1	0.8	7.2	11.9
TOTAL TRADE	84.8	78.6	6.2	7.9	84.0
WHOLESALE	13.1	12.9	0.2	1.6	13.1
RETAIL	71.7	65.7	6.0	9.1	70.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	16.1	13.0	3.1	23.8	16.1
FOOD STORES	10.6	9.2	1.4	15.2	10.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.4	8.9	0.5	5.6	9.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	21.3	20.9	0.4	1.9	21.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.5	17.4	1.1	6.3	18.4
FINANCE	8.5	7.8	0.7	9.0	8.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	173.7	170.9	2.8	1.6	170.0
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	116.1	117.0	- 0.9	- 0.8	112.9
PERSONAL	5.3	5.1	0.2	3.9	5.3
BUSINESS	16.8	15.0	1.8	12.0	16.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH	13.8	12.7	1.1	8.7	13.8
GOVERNMENT	58.7	58.1	0.6	1.0	58.4
FEDERAL	10.0	11.0	- 1.0	- 9.1	10.0
STATE & LOCAL	48.7	47.1	1.6	3.4	48.4
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	20.8	20.7	0.1	0.5	20.6

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

1980 Population Census

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The population of the State of Nevada increased by 63.5 percent between 1970 and 1980, according to the early tabulations of the 1980 Census counts. The data was published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and issued in May 1981. Final Census counts by race and Spanish origin will be determined at a later date, after the sample data have been processed. The table indicated below provides preliminary Census data by race and Spanish origin for Nevada, 16 counties, and one independent city.

On a racial basis, approximately 88 percent of the state's population were White, while Blacks represented 6.4 percent; nine out every 10 blacks resided in Clark County. American Indians and Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.7 percent each of the state total, while 2.7 percent were tabulated for Other races.

On a county basis during 1980, Clark County accounted for over one-half of the State's population. Washoe County represented 24.2 percent while the composite of Carson City/Douglas/and Elko counties totaled 8.6 percent.

Carson City and Storey County more than doubled their population during the past 10 years, while Douglas County almost tripled their population. Two counties experienced an outmigration of people during this past decade. White Pine County figures showed a loss of almost 20 percent of their residents whereas Mineral County dropped 12 percent. The range for the 15 counties which showed inmigration during the 10 year period was from 24 percent for Elko and Esmeralda counties to 182 percent for Douglas County.

Preliminary Data
Population by Race and Spanish Origin for Nevada Counties

County	1980	1970	1980 Population by Race					Spanish Origin
			White	Black	American Indian	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
STATE	799,184	488,738	699,377	50,791	13,304	14,109	21,603	53,786
Carson City*	32,022	15,468	29,375	437	1,481	288	441	1,275
Churchill	13,917	10,513	12,655	94	666	304	198	606
Clark	461,816	273,288	390,021	46,064	3,037	9,155	13,539	34,998
Douglas	19,421	6,882	18,737	34	349	121	180	694
Elko	17,269	13,958	14,747	81	1,468	106	867	1,842
Esmeralda	777	629	728	3	20	5	21	30
Eureka	1,198	948	1,113	--	37	7	41	68
Humboldt	9,434	6,375	7,796	36	660	23	919	1,362
Lander	4,082	2,666	3,717	4	132	13	216	412
Lincoln	3,732	2,557	3,517	13	65	24	113	281
Lyon	13,594	8,221	12,746	17	526	70	235	668
Mineral	6,217	7,051	4,927	385	645	57	203	503
Nye	9,048	5,599	8,414	55	354	57	168	508
Pershing	3,408	2,670	3,072	3	190	14	129	385
Storey	1,459	695	1,402	1	37	13	6	38
Washoe	193,623	121,068	178,793	3,552	3,410	3,803	4,065	9,352
White Pine	8,167	10,150	7,617	12	227	49	262	764

*Independent city.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

APR 81	APR 80	MAR 81
266.8	242.5	265.1

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

MAY 81	MAY 80	APR 81
7.6%	7.6%	7.3%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	APR 81	APR 80	MAR 81	APR 81	APR 80	MAR 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.7	4.2	6.6	6.6	4.3	6.0
New Hires	3.1	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.1
Recalls	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.8
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.8	4.3	3.2	5.9	6.3	4.9
Quits	2.4	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.7	3.3
Discharges	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.9
Lay-offs	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1981	MAY 1980	APR 1981	MAY 1981	MAY 1980	APR 1981	MAY 1981	MAY 1980	APR 1981
MINING	481.74	362.46	425.82	44.4	39.7	40.4	10.85	9.13	10.54
CONSTRUCTION	580.24	511.90	568.63	37.1	36.1	36.9	15.64	14.18	15.41
MANUFACTURING	327.37	286.15	329.43	39.3	37.8	39.5	8.33	7.57	8.34
Durable Goods	350.55	301.46	355.78	39.7	39.1	40.8	8.83	7.71	8.72
Stone, Clay & Glass	402.40	322.71	392.76	40.0	37.7	40.7	10.06	8.56	9.65
Primary Metals	592.89	477.55	592.89	41.9	43.1	41.9	14.15	11.08	14.15
Nondurable Goods	283.75	259.15	273.79	38.5	35.5	36.8	7.37	7.30	7.44
Printing & Publishing	263.54	228.47	264.60	36.3	33.5	36.0	7.26	6.82	7.35
PUBLIC UTILITIES	391.48	339.20	395.41	40.4	40.0	39.9	9.69	8.48	9.91
TRADE	234.95	226.73	239.43	34.5	33.3	34.6	6.81	6.81	6.92

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 East Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89713

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NEVADA —

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

JOB SERVICE

10176

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JUNE 1981
Publication Date: July 30, 1981

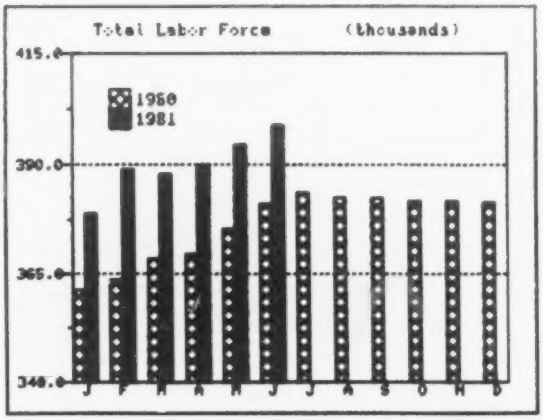
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

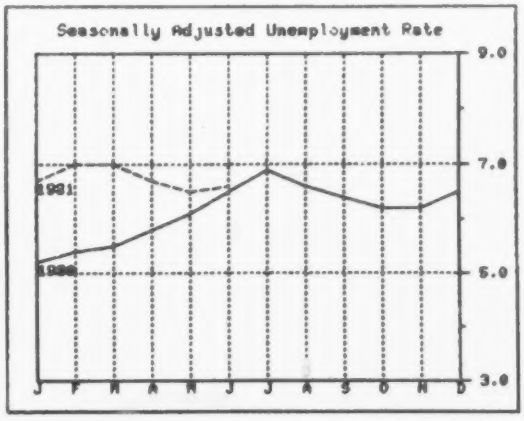
In contrast to decreasing unemployment nationally, Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 1981 increased by one-tenth of one percentage point to 6.6 percent. The rate of unemployment for the nation dropped by three-tenths of one percent to 7.3 percent. On a regional basis, the jobless rate for the Las Vegas SMSA and Reno SMSA declined slightly from 7.5 percent to 7.4 percent and 5.1 percent to 5.0 percent respectively. The Balance of State estimate increased by one-half of one percent and stood at 6.4 percent.

During the last 30 days, Nevada's establishment-based industrial employment experienced a growth of 2,900 positions, over one-half of that gain occuring in the Balance of State area. On an industrial basis, the job performance in the service and government sectors were less than anticipated for this time of the year. Job losses in the government field are due in part to the traditional job declines during the summer months for education personnel and also due to losses in general revenue funding losses of federal public service employment jobs. The 1,400 job gain in the trade sector was pretty much up to expectations. The remaining industries were at or near anticipated job levels during the month.

Total establishment-based industrial employment attained a level of 417,500 during June 1981, a gain of 15,000 jobs over the same month one year ago. This resulted in a growth rate of 3.7 percent, almost equal to the 4 percent growth rate of one year ago. All major industrial sectors showed positive employment growth during the period except for the government sector, which was down by 400 jobs. The trade industry led all sectors with employment gains of 6,800 jobs. The service industry accounted for about one-half the gain reported for trade with the establishment of 2,700 jobs.

Although the rate of unemployment for Nevada did increase slightly during the month, job opportunities are expected to improve. As the tourist season reaches its peak during the summer months, tourist-related businesses are expected to increase hiring levels. Expected increases in gaming revenues and the reopening of the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas should provide numerous job opportunities.





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NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(estimates in thousands)

INDICATOR	JUN 81	JUN 80	Change	% Change	MAY 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	398.6	381.0	17.6	4.6%	394.3
Unemployment	26.6	25.2	1.4	5.6%	24.6
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.6%	---	---	6.2%
Unemp. Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.6%	6.5%	---	---	6.5%
Total Employment 1/	371.7	355.6	16.1	4.5%	369.6
Nonagricultural Employment	365.5	349.5	16.0	4.6%	364.3
Agricultural Employment	6.2	6.1	.1	1.6%	5.3
Persons Involved in Work Stoppages	.3	.2	---	---	.1

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JUN 81	JUN 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	MAY 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417.5	402.5	15.0	3.7	414.0
MINING	8.4	6.2	2.2	35.5	8.1
METAL MINING	5.3	3.6	1.7	47.2	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	20.2	20.0	0.2	0.8	20.6
MANUFACTURING	20.3	19.3	1.0	5.2	20.1
DURABLE GOODS	13.5	12.7	0.8	6.3	13.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.8	6.6	0.2	3.0	6.8
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.0	0.2	6.7	3.2
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.5	24.0	1.5	6.3	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	12.8	0.6	4.7	13.4
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.4	0.3	8.8	3.7
AIR	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.2	0.9	8.0	11.9
TOTAL TRADE	86.4	79.6	6.8	8.5	85.0
WHOLESALE	13.4	13.0	0.4	3.1	13.1
RETAIL	73.0	66.6	6.4	9.6	71.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	16.2	13.2	3.0	22.7	16.2
FOOD STORES	10.7	9.6	1.1	11.5	10.6
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.7	9.1	0.6	6.6	9.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.0	21.3	0.7	3.3	21.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16.6	17.6	1.0	5.7	16.5
FINANCE	8.5	7.7	0.8	10.4	8.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	174.7	172.0	2.7	1.6	172.7
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	116.6	117.4	- 0.8	- 0.7	115.0
PERSONAL	5.4	5.1	0.3	5.9	5.5
BUSINESS	17.1	15.3	1.8	11.8	17.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH	13.9	12.8	1.1	8.6	13.8
GOVERNMENT	57.4	57.8	- 0.4	- 0.7	59.1
FEDERAL	10.4	11.0	- 0.6	- 5.5	10.3
STATE & LOCAL	47.0	46.8	0.2	0.4	48.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	18.8	18.7	0.1	0.5	20.9

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

1981 Unemployment Compensation Law Changes

by

Robert Murdock, Labor Economist

The Nevada Legislature revised portions of Chapter 612 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) during the 1981 session. These statutes pertain to the operations of the Employment Security Department in general, and in particular, the activities of the unemployment compensation division. The four Assembly bills (AB) passed during the recent session and a brief synopsis of them are as follows.

AB 292

Revises Chapter 612 of the NRS. This bill changes the procedure for charging unemployment compensation benefits against an employer. It provides that benefits will be "non-charged" in a case where a claimant has earned 75 percent or more of his wages during his base period from one employer if the employer establishes that the claimant left his employment voluntarily without good cause or was discharged for misconduct connected with his job. The bill added three classes of premiums for payment of unemployment compensation, .3 percent, 3.3 percent, and 3.6 percent. It also provides an offset to unemployment insurance entitlement in certain instances when a claimant is concurrently entitled to a retirement pension and unemployment insurance benefits.

AB 295

Changes NRS 612.245. This unemployment compensation law revises the procedure for appealing some determinations, authorizes the destruction of certain records after they are microphotographed, abolishes the rural manpower services advisory council, and repeals an obsolete provision of the old law.

AB 313

Revises Chapter 612 of the NRS. This law basically restricts and changes the payment of extended unemployment benefits. A person is not le for extended benefits when extended benefits are payable pursuant claim filed under the interstate benefit payment plan and if an extended it period is not in effect in both states. However, these provisions do not apply to the first two weeks for which extended benefits are payable pursuant to a claim filed under the interstate benefit payment plan.

AB 370

Revises Chapter 612 of the NRS. This bill provides disqualifications for receipt of extended benefits if a person does not attempt to seek employment or accept suitable employment when offered. More stringent wage guidelines defining a suitable job are also presented.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

MAY 81	MAY 80	APR 81
269.0	244.9	266.8

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

JUN 81	JUN 80	MAY 81
7.3%	7.5%	7.6%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	MAY 81	MAY 80	APR 81	MAY 81	MAY 80	APR 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.6	6.7	3.7	6.6	4.8	6.6
New Hires	3.3	6.4	3.1	5.8	3.2	5.0
Recalls	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.6
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.2	6.2	3.8	5.3	9.1	5.9
Quits	2.5	4.2	2.4	3.1	2.9	4.0
Discharges	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.2
Lay-offs	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	3.9	0.5
Military & Miscellaneous	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1981	JUN 1980	MAY 1981	JUN 1981	JUN 1980	MAY 1981	JUN 1981	JUN 1980	MAY 1981
MINING	437.53	360.50	466.66	40.7	39.1	43.9	10.75	9.22	10.63
CONSTRUCTION	568.93	409.66	570.84	36.8	34.7	36.9	15.46	14.14	15.47
MANUFACTURING	321.09	291.47	319.84	38.5	38.1	39.1	8.34	7.65	8.18
Durable Goods	337.17	305.73	339.77	38.8	38.7	39.6	8.69	7.90	8.58
Stone, Clay & Glass	388.28	334.88	412.63	39.3	37.5	40.1	9.88	8.93	10.29
Primary Metals	512.44	460.62	512.44	41.9	41.2	41.9	12.23	11.18	12.23
Nondurable Goods	280.10	265.29	277.37	37.8	37.0	38.1	7.41	7.17	7.28
Printing & Publishing	264.99	238.38	262.09	36.4	34.8	36.1	7.28	6.85	7.26
PUBLIC UTILITIES	390.67	340.16	387.93	40.4	39.6	40.2	9.67	8.59	9.65
TRADE	233.91	229.50	238.05	33.9	33.7	34.4	6.90	6.81	6.92

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176 O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JULY 1981
Publication Date: August 31, 1981

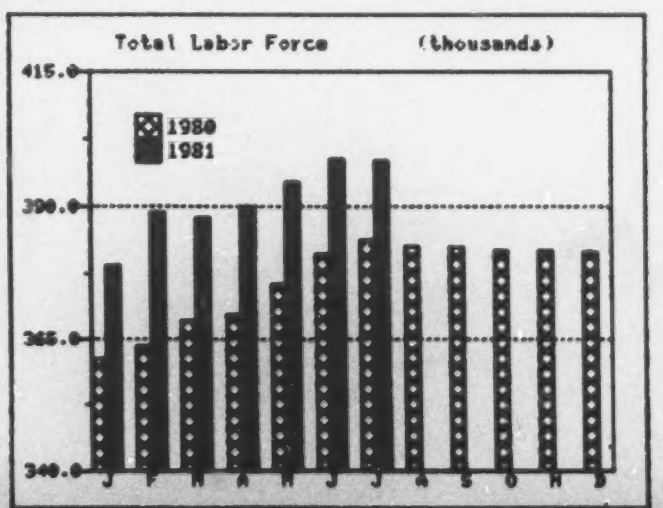
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

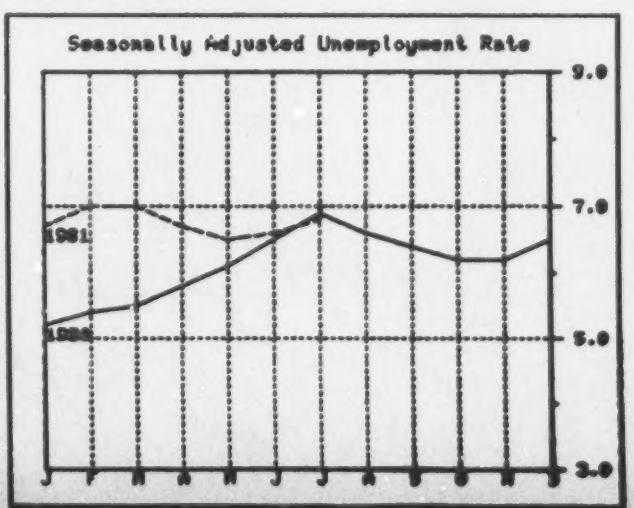
The July 1981 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Nevada increased slightly to 6.8 percent from the month earlier rate of 6.6 percent. This was in contrast to the national rate of unemployment, which declined three-tenths of one percentage point to 7.0 percent. On a geographical basis, the rate for the Balance of State area declined from 6.5 percent in June to the current estimate of 6.2 percent. Meanwhile the jobless rates for Washoe and Clark counties increased from 5.0 to 5.6 percent and 7.4 to 7.6 percent, respectively.

Establishment-based industrial employment showed little improvement during the past 30 days. A net increase of 900 jobs were added to the state's economy during July, the smallest monthly increase in recent months. On an industrial employment basis, the job performance in the trade industry was better than expected, as 1,100 were added during the month. The slight decline in the construction sector was less than usually occurs during this time of the year. The job growth in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector and the service industry was less than anticipated for this time of the year. The decline in employment in the government industry was greater than normal for July, primarily due to summer vacations at the educational institutions around the state. Little or no job changes occurred in the remaining industries.

During the past 12 months, more than 16,000 jobs were added to the State's economy, resulting in an estimate of 418,300. The Las Vegas area accounted for over one-half of that job gain. All industrial sectors shared in the growth except for the government sector which declined by 500. Almost two-thirds of all new jobs were created in the trade and service industries.

July's employment estimates did not include the re-opening of the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel as it occurred after the sample week. Consequently, employment estimates for the hotel/gaming/recreation industry for August are expected to increase significantly. In addition, job opportunities in the retail trade sector should continue to expand during this peak tourist season.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	JUL 81	JUL 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUN 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	398.2	383.6	14.6	3.8	398.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	26.8	26.1	0.7	2.6	26.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.7	6.8	---	---	6.7
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.8	7.1	---	---	6.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	371.1	355.8	15.3	4.3	371.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	364.4	349.2	15.2	4.3	365.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	6.7	6.6	0.1	1.5	6.2
PERSONS INVLOVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.3	1.7	---	---	0.3

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JUL 81	JUL 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUN 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	418.3	401.9	16.4	4.1	417.4
MINING	6.0	6.4	1.6	25.0	8.1
METAL MINING	5.0	3.9	1.1	28.2	5.0
CONSTRUCTION	25.9	25.3	0.6	2.4	26.1
MANUFACTURING	20.2	19.2	1.0	5.2	20.1
DURABLE GOODS	13.3	12.5	0.8	6.4	13.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.5	0.3	20.0	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.9	6.7	0.2	3.0	6.8
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.0	0.2	6.7	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.6	24.1	1.5	6.2	25.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	12.8	0.7	5.5	13.5
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.4	0.2	5.9	3.7
AIR	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.3	0.8	7.1	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	87.2	79.9	7.3	9.1	86.1
WHOLESALE	13.5	13.0	0.5	3.8	13.4
RETAIL	73.7	66.9	6.8	10.2	72.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	16.3	13.1	3.2	24.4	16.3
FOOD STORES	10.7	9.5	1.2	12.6	10.6
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.8	9.2	0.6	6.5	9.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.5	21.7	0.8	3.7	21.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.6	17.6	1.0	5.7	18.6
FINANCE	8.6	7.8	0.8	10.3	8.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	176.4	174.5	3.9	2.2	174.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	120.0	119.5	0.5	0.4	116.5
PERSONAL	5.4	5.1	0.3	5.9	5.4
BUSINESS	17.4	15.3	2.1	13.7	17.2
MEDICAL & HEALTH	13.9	13.0	0.9	6.9	13.8
GOVERNMENT	54.4	54.9	- 0.5	- 0.9	58.2
FEDERAL	10.6	11.1	- 0.5	- 4.5	10.6
STATE & LOCAL	43.8	43.8	0.0	0.0	47.6
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	18.9

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Nevada Employment and Payrolls - 1980

by

Daniel Culbert, Labor Economist

The annual Employment and Payrolls publication for 1980 has recently been completed. The data included in this report pertain to those workers covered by the Nevada Unemployment Insurance Act, and the payrolls they received during calendar year 1980.

A summarization of the information reported by employers on their quarterly contribution reports yields data on employment by month and payroll by quarter for each industry. Computation of the gross average weekly earnings in 1979 and 1980 are shown below.

The U.S. Consumer Price Index between the two years shows an increase of 13.5 percent which exceeds the change in gross average weekly earnings. This means the average worker in Nevada lost to inflation over the year from a gross standard. This, of course, does not attempt to show the effects of taxes on earnings.

State of Nevada
Gross Average Weekly Earnings 1/

	1979	1980	1980 Percent Change
Total, Including Federal Government	$247.65	$272.47	10.0%
Total, Excluding Federal Government	245.09	270.20	10.2
Mining	336.39	390.30	16.0
Construction	372.97	427.48	14.6
Manufacturing	283.66	315.49	11.2
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	318.30	343.08	7.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	197.37	212.36	7.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	246.07	269.38	9.5
Services 2/	224.55	248.99	10.9
Federal Government	342.94	357.48	4.2
State & Local Government	259.82	287.99	10.8

1/ Data does not include gratuities.
2/ Includes agricultural services, and establishments not elsewhere classified.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

JUN 81	JUN 80	MAY 81
271.3	247.6	269.0

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

JUL 81	JUL 80	JUN 81
7.0%	7.6%	7.3%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	JUN 81	JUN 80	MAY 81	JUN 81	JUN 80	MAY 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	6.4	5.6	3.6	5.9	5.6	6.6
New Hires	4.9	5.2	3.3	5.2	4.9	5.8
Recalls	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	4.0	5.1	3.2	6.8	5.6	5.4
Quits	1.9	4.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.1
Discharges	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5
Lay-offs	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.4
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1981	JUL 1980	JUN 1981	JUL 1981	JUL 1980	JUN 1981	JUL 1981	JUL 1980	JUN 1981
MINING	441.05	330.04	440.96	40.8	37.0	41.6	10.81	8.92	10.60
CONSTRUCTION	554.66	494.16	567.67	35.9	35.5	36.6	15.45	13.92	15.51
MANUFACTURING	322.33	296.11	313.18	38.1	37.2	38.1	8.46	7.96	8.22
Durable Goods	336.04	316.80	332.43	38.1	38.4	38.7	8.82	8.25	8.59
Stone, Clay & Glass	393.96	365.20	388.28	39.2	40.0	39.3	10.05	9.13	9.88
Primary Metals	519.16	407.97	501.02	41.9	35.3	41.0	12.40	11.59	12.22
Nondurable Goods	288.42	259.04	272.32	38.1	35.1	36.9	7.51	7.38	7.38
Printing & Publishing	271.20	232.19	259.52	36.5	33.7	35.6	7.43	6.89	7.29
PUBLIC UTILITIES	407.40	356.75	386.40	42.0	41.1	40.0	9.70	8.68	9.66
TRADE	244.97	234.26	243.90	34.6	34.4	34.4	7.08	6.81	7.09

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NEVADA —

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

JOB SERVICE

10176 O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

AUGUST 1981
Publication Date: September 30, 1981

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate moved downward during August 1981 as the MGM Grand Hotel/Casino re-opened in the Las Vegas area. The State's unemployment rate moved from 6.9 percent to 6.6 percent, while Clark and Washoe counties decreased from 7.6 percent to 7.0 percent and 5.7 percent to 5.5 percent, respectively. On a national basis, the unemployment rate increased from 7.0 percent to 7.2 percent during the past 30 days.

Establishment-based industrial employment increased significantly during the past 30 days, primarily due to the re-opening of the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel. The job increase of 4,800 during the month brought the total August estimate to 422,900. Employment gains in the construction and transportation/public utilities were below anticipated levels for the month. Employment in the trade sector also fell below expectations for the period. Job levels for the service industry and the hotel/gaming/recreation sector exceeded anticipated levels by a wide margin. The decline in government jobs was less than would normally be expected. Mining, manufacturing, and finance/insurance/real estate showed little or no change.

During the last year, 19,000 jobs were added to the state's economy and indicated a growth rate of 4.7 percent. Six out of every 10 jobs were created by employers in Clark County and the service and trade industries accounted for more than 75 percent of these jobs. Six of the seven remaining major industrial groups experienced over-the-year growth, while the government sector moved downward by 900 jobs.

Although this month's unemployment rate did show some improvement, this is not indicative of a major turnaround. Excluding the re-opening of the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel, the state's job economy remains relatively lackluster and is not expected to show much change in the near future.

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The companion publication, Balance of State Economic Update, will no longer be published due to budgetary restraints.

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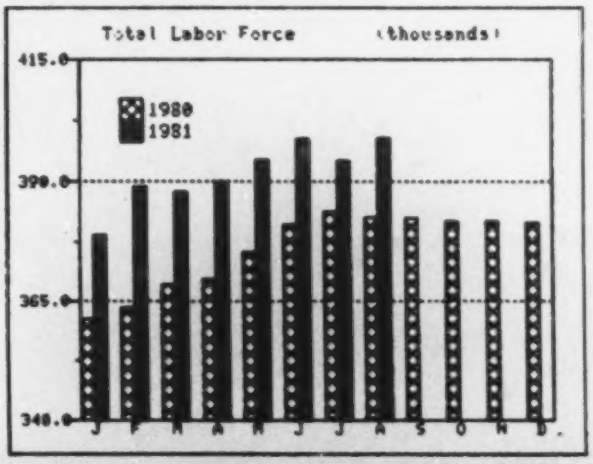

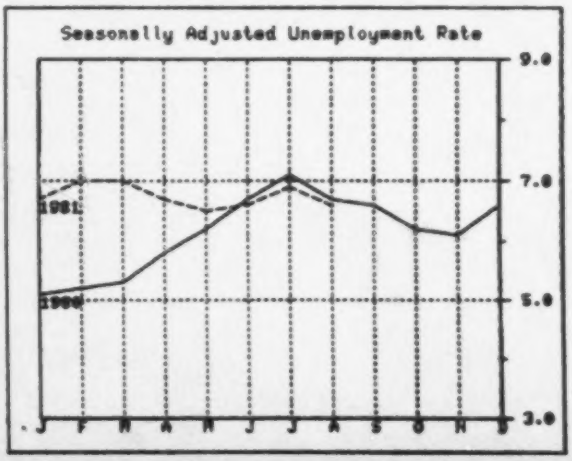

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	AUG 81	AUG 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUL 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	398.6	382.4	16.2	4.2	394.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	24.5	23.5	1.0	4.2	26.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.1	6.1	---	---	6.8
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.6	6.7	---	---	6.9
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	374.0	358.8	15.2	4.2	367.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	366.9	351.7	15.2	4.3	360.3
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.7
PERSONS INVLOVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	0.1	---	---	0.3

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	AUG 81	AUG 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUL 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	422.9	403.9	19.0	4.7	416.1
MINING	6.1	7.0	1.1	15.7	8.1
METAL MINING	5.1	4.2	0.9	21.4	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	26.4	26.3	0.1	0.4	26.1
MANUFACTURING	20.2	19.3	0.9	4.7	20.2
DURABLE GOODS	13.4	12.7	0.7	5.5	13.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.6	1.5	0.3	20.0	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.8	6.6	0.2	3.0	6.9
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.7	1.6	0.1	6.3	1.7
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.7	24.3	1.4	5.8	25.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	12.9	0.6	4.7	13.5
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.4	0.3	8.8	3.6
AIR	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	11.4	0.8	7.0	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	86.9	80.0	6.9	8.6	87.1
WHOLESALE	13.4	12.9	0.5	3.9	13.5
RETAIL	73.5	67.1	6.4	9.5	73.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	16.4	13.2	3.2	24.2	16.3
FOOD STORES	10.7	9.5	1.2	12.6	10.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.9	9.4	0.5	5.3	9.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.4	21.5	0.9	4.2	22.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.6	17.7	0.9	5.1	18.6
FINANCE	8.6	7.8	0.8	10.3	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	183.0	174.4	8.6	4.9	177.9
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	124.2	119.0	5.2	4.4	119.5
PERSONAL	5.5	5.0	0.5	10.0	5.4
BUSINESS	17.4	15.7	1.7	10.8	17.4
MEDICAL & HEALTH	14.0	13.2	0.8	6.1	13.8
GOVERNMENT	54.0	54.9	- 0.9	- 1.6	54.5
FEDERAL	10.6	11.1	- 0.5	- 4.5	10.6
STATE & LOCAL	43.4	43.8	- 0.4	- 0.9	43.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	15.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	15.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

1980 Family Budgets

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has recently published national average 1980 family budget information. These budgets represent the costs of three hypothetical lists of goods and services to portray three relative standards of living described as lower, intermediate, and higher. The budget figures pertain to an urban family of four including: a 38-year-old husband employed full-time, a wife with no job outside the home, a boy age 13 and a girl age 8.

Rising personal income taxes, transportation, and homeowner costs contributed largely to the annual increases in the three hypothetical family budgets. The 1980 annual budgeted costs ranged from $14,044 for the lower group up to $34,409 for the higher as portrayed in the table below. Budget increases from 1979 to 1980 were 11.6 percent for the lower budget, 12.8 percent for the intermediate, and 13.5 percent for the higher.

Consumption costs rose about 10.0 percent for the three groups during the past year with increases in transportation costs being higher than any other consumption category. Food costs rose more than 10.0 percent for all groups, while the cost of housing rose 8.3 percent for the lower group and 11.1 percent for the intermediate and higher groups. Homeowner costs (no homeownership category is indicated for the lower group) also showed a substantial change for the intermediate and higher groups during the period.

Large increases were budgeted for personal income taxes of 30 percent in the lower level and 25 percent for each of the other two levels. Social security and disability costs also jumped approximately 13 percent for the lower level while the jump was about 14 percent for the intermediate and higher levels.

Annual Budgets for a Four-Person Urban Family
Autumn 1980

	Budget Level		
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Higher
Total Budget	$14,044	$23,134	$34,409
Total Family Consumption	11,243	16,969	23,266
Food	4,321	5,571	7,024
Housing	2,608	5,106	7,747
Transportation	1,160	2,116	2,751
Clothing	907	1,292	1,888
Personal Care	352	471	668
Medical Care	1,298	1,303	1,359
Other Family Consumption	597	1,109	1,829
Other Items	583	957	1,610
Social Security & Disability	881	1,427	1,608
Personal Income Taxes	1,337	3,781	7,924

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, August 1981.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

JUL 81	JUL 80	JUN 81
274.4	247.8	271.3

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

AUG 81	AUG 80	JUL 81
7.2%	7.6%	7.0%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	JUL 81	JUL 80	JUN 81	JUL 81	JUL 80	JUN 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	5.5	3.6	6.8	5.6	6.5	6.5
New Hires	3.6	3.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.5
Recalls	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.9
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	3.6	4.0	6.3	7.5	8.6	7.0
Quits	2.0	3.3	1.9	4.8	6.4	3.7
Discharges	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Lay-offs	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4
Military & Miscellaneous	1.1	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1981	AUG 1980	JUL 1981	AUG 1981	AUG 1980	JUL 1981	AUG 1981	AUG 1980	JUL 1981
MINING	447.04	346.75	446.89	40.9	36.5	40.7	10.93	9.50	10.98
CONSTRUCTION	586.25	491.32	599.99	36.3	34.6	36.9	16.15	14.20	16.26
MANUFACTURING	325.14	313.29	321.09	38.8	38.3	38.5	8.38	8.18	8.34
Durable Goods	339.95	334.62	342.13	39.3	39.0	39.1	8.65	8.58	8.75
Stone, Clay & Glass	406.19	356.00	393.82	40.7	39.6	39.7	9.98	8.99	9.92
Primary Metals	544.32	496.08	523.75	43.2	36.0	41.9	12.60	13.78	12.50
Nondurable Goods	294.08	271.21	279.00	37.8	37.0	37.3	7.78	7.33	7.48
Printing & Publishing	279.36	236.98	260.79	37.7	34.0	35.1	7.41	6.97	7.43
PUBLIC UTILITIES	412.57	346.88	398.86	41.8	42.2	40.7	9.87	8.22	9.80
TRADE	255.65	234.96	244.98	34.5	34.3	34.7	7.41	6.85	7.06

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